THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII No. 89. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY APRIL 19, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Virginia Colored State Convention—A New Power in the Old Dominion—Platform of Principles of the Virginia "Black" and "White" Republicans, Etc.

RICHMOND, April 18.—The Republican Colored Convention met again this morning, and adjourned finally this evening. The delegates assembled in the African Church in full numbers. The proceedings were at times of an exciting nature, there being a wide division of sentiment among the members as to the propriety of adopting resolutions favoring confiscation of rebel property. Resolutions to that effect were finally, after a warm debate, referred to a committee.

The colored men had nearly all the talking to themselves, and in most instances showed a marked superiority of expression and insight into political matters over their white *confreres* who occupied the attention of the Convention on the preceding day.

The platform will be found embraced in the following address. Confiscation has a majority of supporters, but the more conservative and intelligent colored men deem it unwise to urge extreme radical measures, as they fear it would tend to disrupt the whole party:—

The Platform.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF VIRGINIA:—On the 17th day of April, 1861, a convention, which had been elected by a large majority of Union men, was, in this capital of the Old Dominion, overawed by a band of volunteer conspirators in the interest of slavery and treason, and driven to pass an ordinance of secession, to trample the flag of our country in the dust, and to bring upon us all the horrors of a civil war, which for four years was waged with remorseless cruelty on the part of our enemies, unequalled in the annals of any civilized people on the face of the globe. It was marked with ferocity such as no human beings could manifest who had not learned their lessons and formed their characters under the land-monopolizing, labor-hating, man-selling and woman-whipping institutions of our slavery-cursed Southern States. The starvation of prisoners of war, the assassination of colored soldiers, the firing of peaceful towns and cities filled with helpless women and children, the spreading of pestilence among the poor, and the martyrdom of the kindest and best of Presidents, Abraham Lincoln, are among the peculiar atrocities which the faithful historian has been compelled to charge upon the leaders and authors of our American Rebellion. But such consummate wickedness, in a world governed by an overruling and beneficent Providence, could not triumph, and was only permitted to exhibit its malignity in order to make its guilt more manifest, and, therefore, more abhorred by the wise and good, and its retribution and overthrow more signal and complete. We can now say, almost in the language of the delivered Israelites:—

"The horse and his rider are whelmed in the sea;"
The rebels are conquered, our people are free.

On the sixth anniversary of that day of wrath and folly the loyal people of Virginia have assembled, under the auspices of a loyal Congress of the United States, to congratulate each other on our common deliverance, to thank the representatives of the American people for the emancipation and enfranchisement of our colored citizens, and to consider our own duties with reference to the future government of the State. While arraigning as we do, at the bar of public opinion, the Catalines of this great conspiracy, let it be distinctly understood that we do not assail those just and patriotic citizens who opposed secession as long as they could with safety to their persons and estates, and who from their domestic and business relations not being able to escape from the power of the Rebellion, seemed for a time to yield to its violence, but who, always at heart for the Union, are now willing to desert the band of men hostile to the principles of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States, and to place themselves upon the republican platform of universal liberty and equality. To such we say, let the past be forgotten, and, like a band of brothers, let all our contests be only to excel in mutual efforts of conciliation, and in trying to carry forward the greatest and best plans for promoting the material, mental, and moral interests of our whole people. Detesting as we do the authors of the work of blood and crime, we would make every just allowance and discrimination, and never involve the innocent with the guilty. The great Republican party of the country, which is but another name for the Government, is so strong that it can well afford to be magnanimous, and will never inflict unnecessary punishment upon even the most guilty. It will certainly not harm those who have under duress, been compelled against their will to serve its enemies. Nor will it regard any act as criminal which was not voluntary and deliberate. Nor should those be ignored who were conscripted into the Rebel armies, or who paid only forced taxes and loans to support the Rebellion. For the same reason no disqualification can possibly apply to those who in good faith opposed the Rebellion, and with hearty love of the Union may, in obedience to the Divine command of the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, and to the holiest feelings of our nature, have ministered to some of the six great physical necessities of our common humanity—hunger, thirst, nakedness, homelessness, sickness and slavery, though the persons relieved may have been our worst enemies. Such acts are required by religion, and are in every great day of trial and final judgment the surest tests of human virtue and of service to God and our fellow men. We cheerfully welcome all these good citizens to our hearts, and to the stern duties which we are all now called to discharge. Our slaveholding and land monopolizing aristocracy, who have heretofore ruled the State, have not only killed, banished or proscribed those who at any time boldly declared the truth of freedom and equality, but have filled our code of laws with injustice and inequality, imposing the great burdens of making and repairing the roads and highways, not, as in the more Northern and civilized States, upon the property and farms they benefit, or upon the landowner by whose door they pass, but in a large degree upon the poor laborer who lives in some neighboring hovel. In order to relieve land taxation, exorbitant poll-taxes and license-taxes are demanded, oppressing the poor, and depressing every branch of trade and all industrial occupations, until the most of our legitimate commerce is driven to other and wiser States. Our criminal laws are still more reprehensible. Instead of proportioning punishment and accountability, like the Divine law, to intelligence and capacity, they have reversed this natural order, and impose the penalty of death upon many acts when committed by the poor and ignorant, at the same time their education was declared criminal, while the same acts are punishable only by fine and imprisonment if committed by persons of higher social standing. With a penny wise and pound foolish policy they have ignored the great truth so well stated by Edmund Burke, that the education of the people is the noblest economy and the cheapest national defense, and have neglected the great duty and interest of statesmanship and philanthrophy, of providing means for public education. Now, then, we should learn wisdom from these errors of the past, and in future adopt a system of common and free school education approved by all wise and good men, and by the experience of the most civilized and enlightened States. Nor should we shrink from collecting the necessary taxes from real estate to build school-houses, purchase libraries, and pay teachers. Let us look for a moment at the amount of ignorance by which we are surrounded, and the terrible evils it has already inflicted. By the census of 1860 we find that more than 74,000 men and women of the white race over twenty years of age, in this State, could neither read nor write, to say nothing of the larger number of the colored people whose education was forbidden by law. Who does not know that it was this ignorance which gave power to demagogues and brought the Rebellion, with its incalculable losses of blood and treasure, upon her unhappy people? How important, then, that we should dispel the cloud of ignorance! Nor would the influence of a tax on real estate be less beneficial in its tendency to break up the large plantations into farms of reasonable size, and thus aid in relieving the State of its most terrible remaining curse of land monopoly. No better plan could be devised to raise the humble, and to humble the pride of our cruel, arrogant, and effete aristocracy. It was the glory of the good King Alfred that he made justice cheap, and brought it home to every poor man's door. It shall be a greater glory to the statesmen of the South, who shall make education cheap and bring it within the reach of all our children and youth. Not only shall the lands be increased in value, as has been the universal experience of every State that has made the experiment, in ten-fold ratio to the cost, but we will receive immensely greater blessings in moral influences, in elevation of purpose, in dignity of character, in diffusing all the peaceful and gentle and elevating and ennobling qualities of mind and heart through all the activities and departments of social and domestic life. Under the old aristocracy the degradation of labor was a great and natural evil, and, until corrected, we cannot reasonably expect greatly increased prosperity. In any government the rich can take care of themselves, while the poor and helpless must need protection. It should be the aim of every one in authority to be able to say, with the good ruler in the Bible, "I was eyes to the blind, feet to the lame; I was a father to the fatherless, and the cause which I knew not I searched out." We are especially called upon to secure the safety of the destitute among us. We should secure the laborer, and make it easy for him to build a home of his own, as well as to obtain a free and cheap education for his children. There must be a new-born spirit of respect for the laborer, and appreciation of the dignity and worth of labor. We must feel with the poet—

"Honor to him whose sharpened axe cuts down the tree or hedge,
Honor to him whose sturdy arm swings forth the pondergus sledge."

To every one who striveth to beautify the earth, be praise and favor far greater than to those of princely birth. Let us consider, with a wish of imitation, the ceaseless activity of the Almighty Father, whose power upholds the earth and sends the planets in their orbits—who spreads the curtains of the sky, and kindles and keeps alive these countless fires that sparkle with external brilliancy in the far blue arch above—whose beneficence clothes the ground with flowers and verdure, and feeds and sustains all animated nature. Nor should we forget the example of His Son, who, spending His life in the service of mankind, has said, "My Father worketh hitherto and I work." What a text for our aristocratic dandies, who, leading lives of idleness, seem to suppose the world owes them a living whether they work or not! What a Divine radiance do these considerations throw upon work and workmen! Labor must not be taxed as it has been and now is by the Rebel authorities in this State; but it must be honored, protected, and educated, and then, and not till then, can we hope for the development of our great natural resources. Then we may hope to see our neglected hillsides converted into vineyards, and our desolated valleys into gardens of beauty. The music of our rapid waterfalls will be mingled with that of the whirr and loom they propel. Then, forgetting the cruelties of partial legislation and class privileges, we may hope to see our whole people unite in mutual love and thankfulness to Heaven for the changes that have been wrought. Then incense of praise shall ascend from a thousand school-houses and a million happy hearts for the benefits and blessings of the good time coming, when the bowie-knife, the revolver, and the cross-road groggery of the Rebel *regime* shall be superseded by the republican pen, printing press, and processions of children on their way to the public schools. With malice to none, and with charity to all, but in a voice of warning, we desire to say to the disloyal and monopolists of this State who may be disposed to oppress the laborer in his wages, and improperly to prevent or control his votes, or to burn more school-houses, and further to molest the teachers and friends of the freedmen, your best interests will be promoted by moderation; for if the course of violence encouraged by the disloyal press of the State is continued, you may soon expect confiscation, now hanging over you, will be enacted and enforced by all the power of the great Government you insult. And, finally, we here and now unfurl our banner, bearing the inscription:—"Honor and rewards to labor; homes for the homeless who are willing to work; property and not polls shall bear the burden of taxation; the property of the State must educate the children of the State; free schools and universal education as the supplement of emancipation and enfranchisement." We here and now declare our allegiance to that great Republican party which has delivered us from the power of our ancient and life-long enemies, which holds that the only permanent peace-makers on earth are truth, freedom, and justice, which is, like God himself, no respecter of persons; which proclaims that character and not complexion is the only standard of worth, and that every citizen in all the future shall be judged, not by the accidents of birth or fortune, but by the character his deeds have established among his fellow-men.

EDWARD J. UNDERWOOD,
CHARLES W. BUTTS,
JOHN OLIVER,
JOHN MARSH,
WILLIAM P. LUCAS,
D. O. WHITE,
JOHN W. JENKINS,
B. F. MAURICE.

This evening an open air meeting was held in Capitol Square, and addresses of a highly flavored radical nature were made by several delegates. A good deal of enthusiasm was manifested, but no ill-feeling prevailed. The white citizens generally are indifferent.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION OF WOMEN.—The new charter for the University of London, concerning the examination of women, is drawn with such a breadth of expression as to admit not only of examinations such as those of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which would be useful to governesses and others, and test general education, but also of special examinations for degrees. The *British Medical Journal* says:—"This would, of course, be opposed, under present circumstances, although we believe that the legal members of the University are willing formally to admit ladies to examinations and diplomas in law, and the medical members would not oppose their admission to degrees in medicine. We understand that many more ladies are desirous of admission to the bar than seek an entrance into medical practice."

MORALS OF MEMPHIS.—The Memphis *Avalanche* says that there are in that city fourteen gambling houses, each of which pays $100 monthly blackmail to the police. There are nineteen brothels. Their contribution to the police is $25 each a month. Each inmate pays an additional $10 every month. A short time ago a very bold robbery was committed—$1400 were stolen. By appointment a policeman met the robbers at a gambling house, to obtain the share of the police. It being difficult to effect a division, the money was sent out and changed, the policeman waiting the return of the messenger.

HATS IN MADAGASCAR.—The Queen of Madagascar is said to have issued a terrible proclamation, forbidding civilians to wear hats with brims. Government officers, of the Malgache type, are alone allowed to retain the old-fashioned head-piece. The poorer citizens continue to wear their old hats—simply proving their loyalty by tearing off the brim.

A TERRIBLE RECORD OF CRIME.

The Jefferson Street Murder—A Phrenologist Shot Dead in a Bar-room—The Perpetrators Secured by the Police—Deceased Killed by his own Pistol—Investigation Before Coroner Wildey, and Verdict of the Jury.

The particulars in relation to the murder which occurred in Jefferson street at a late hour on Wednesday night, mention of which has already been made in the *Herald*, were obtained yesterday at the Seventh Precinct Station House, in Madison street. It appears that shortly after midnight, Vincent Cody, a prize-fighter, and Edward Allen, both well and an avorable known to the police, were in the drinking saloon of Mr. Marcius M. Tallman, No. 17 Jefferson street, known as "The Library," when John R. Livingston, a phrenologist, some years ago employed in the American Museum, entered the place much under the influence of liquor. A round or two of drinks were indulged in, after which it was proposed to throw dice for more drinks. During the progress of the game Cody and Allen, who were also partially intoxicated, accused Livingston of cheating, at which he got angry and made use of offensive language towards them. Directly afterwards Cody and Allen made an assault on Livingston, kicking and striking him about the head and body. Mr. Tallman attempted to separate them, but did not succeed, and during the struggle it is alleged that Cody took a four-barrelled (Sharp's) pistol from the pocket of deceased, and, levelling it at his head, pulled the trigger, the ball taking effect in the forehead, over the left eye, and passing into the brain. Livingston sank to the floor in a state of insensibility, and expired in a few moments afterwards. Cody and Allen then left the house, against the wishes of Mr. Tallman, who had sent for an officer, but, declining to leave the neighborhood, were soon afterward secured by the police and committed to a cell. The pistol with which Cody shot deceased was found in his possession, and he stated that Livingston first attempted to shoot him with it.

The remains of deceased were conveyed to the police station, where Coroner Wildey yesterday empanelled a jury and held an inquest. Below will be found a report of the most important testimony and the verdict of the jury:—

Marcius M. Tallman, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—I keep an ale house at No. 17 Jefferson street; at about twelve o'clock last night some eight persons were there, including the deceased and the two prisoners; there were some five or six in the place when Marley, deceased, and Sharp came in; they took a round of drinks; Marley paid for that round; it was proposed that they should take a second round, for which Cody paid; a dice box was then asked for by Marley, I think, to throw for the next round; deceased stepped back on that from the counter and walked towards the front room; Cody said, "he'll get no money;" let him go out;" I took umbrage at this, and the next I heard was that he called Cody a "liar," and other hard names; at that time he was leaning on the counter; he then walked away again; as he started to go Allen hit him somewhere about the face; Cody then struck him and clenched him; deceased soon threw them down to escape the blows or from their weight, and while deceased was in that position Allen and Cody continued to strike him; I went to them to interfere; I caught hold of Allen and tried to pull him away; at that time deceased got partly loose from them, and apparently made an effort to get behind my counter, but got wedged between it and the refrigerator; they took hold of him, pulled him out and turned him around, when Cody held a pistol about a foot from his head and fired; somebody before that—I think it must have been Cody or Allen—said, "he'll shoot," and just before Cody fired he said, "he'll shoot, will he?" when deceased remarked, "I have no pistol;" when deceased was shot Allen had hold of his coat collar with both hands, and Cody held him with his left hand while he shot him with his right; deceased fell to the floor, and the two started to go out; I attempted to detain them, but Cody unfastened the door, and they both went out; deceased made an attempt to resist them; while they were beating him he only tried to escape; I don't know where Cody got the pistol from; the last I saw of him when he was about pointing it at deceased; the others of the party who were first in the place all ran out before the shooting.

James C. Hanson, residing at No. 31 Canal street, being sworn, says:—At about 12 o'clock last night I went to Tallman's place with Allen; after we got there deceased, Marley, Sharp, and Cody came in; deceased was intoxicated; shortly after we were about to throw dice, when Cody accused deceased of fingering the dice; on that deceased walked away and soon returned, when he called Allen and Cody names; I thought there was going to be a disturbance, and left; as I went down stairs I said "he'll shoot," or something of that kind; I was a little drunk at the time; I thought deceased would shoot because I knew that he carried a pistol; he lived in the house with me; he showed me his pistol about two weeks ago, and I think the one shown is his; I came back to Tallman's and saw that deceased was dead.

George C. Babcock being sworn, deposed and says:—I am Sergeant of Police at this station; this morning, about twenty minutes to 1 o'clock, some four persons came to the Station House, and said there had been a man shot in Jefferson street; I started with Hanson and an officer, and went to Tallman's; I found Tallman in the hallway, and the place dark; he said there had been a man shot there; he took me to a small back room, where I saw a man crouched up in a corner, with his head hanging over; he was dead; I had the body removed to the station; Allen was with the party that first gave the information of the man being shot; I don't know whether Cody was with him or not; the pistol case shown, and two pawn tickets, were found on deceased's person.

Edwin P. Whitcomb, roundsman of police, deposed to requesting Allen, Cody, and others to go to the Station House after the shooting and tell what they knew of the matter; Allen said he knew nothing of it, and Marley made a similar remark; on reaching the Station House, Cody had the pistol in his possession; on being searched for another pistol he remarked, "I shot the man with his own pistol;" he said he got into trouble to save Allen; that the man was going to shoot Allen, and that he shot him.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Wooster Beach, Jr., M. D., testified to making a post mortem examination on the body, and finding a rupture of the brain, caused by a pistol shot wound, which in his opinion was the cause of death. The case was then submitted to the jury, who rendered the following

VERDICT.

That John R. Livingston, the deceased, came to his death by a pistol shot wound at the hands of Vincent Cody, at No. 17 Jefferson street, on the 16th day of April, 1867; they further hold Edward Allen accessory before the fact.

On the above verdict the prisoners were arraigned and examined.

Cody is twenty-nine years of age, a native of Ireland, lives at No. 393 Cherry street, and is a painter by occupation. He pleaded not guilty to the charge preferred against him, and said "deceased pulled a pistol, and in attempting to get it away it snapped in his hand and shot him."

Allen is twenty years of age, also a native of Ireland, lives at No. 201 East Twelfth street, and is a boatman. He said that "deceased cocked the pistol at me, and Cody attempted to get it away, when it went off."

Coroner Wildey committed both Cody and Allen to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Deceased was a well-built, fine-looking man, about thirty-five years of age, and said to have been a native of Western New York. Deceased was married, but did live with his wife. Her home is in South Fifth street, Williamsburg.

Livingston boarded at No. 31 New Canal street. Up to the closing of the inquisition, none of his relatives or friends had appeared to claim the body, but it was thought they would do so during the afternoon or evening.—*N. Y. Herald of to-day.*

CANADA.

Reported Resignation of Ministers.

MONTREAL, April 18.—It is reported that the three Reform members of the Government, Hon. Messrs. Blair, McDougall, and Howland, are going to resign, in order that they may be free to follow the policy of the new Reform party in Canada West. This would break up the coalition. The fact that confederation, for which a coalition was formed, has been carried, gives an air of correctness to this report.

M. Mederic Lanctot, editor of *L'Union Nationale*, is to oppose Mr. Cartier at the next election for Montreal East. Lanctot runs in the Republican interest.

Mr. Brydges, manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, has, it is said, been appointed manager of an English railroad.

—The London *Examiner* says: — "Five volumes have now appeared of the issue of the famous literary history of France, begun by the Benedictines of St. Maur, and continued in these days by a literary committee, that in the twenty-fourth volume has only worked its way into the fourteenth century."

THE NEW WAR.

Significant News from France—Napoleon Preparing to Fight—New Schemes of Count Von Bismark, Etc. Etc. Etc.

The well-informed Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes, on the evening of the 5th instant:—"There is a report that Russia and England advised Prussia to proclaim herself disinterested in the question of the cession of Luxembourg, but great agitation prevails in Paris, and stock has fallen again at the Bourse. The belief is that the negotiations, from one cause or another, will fall through, and that war must ensue. The *Memorial Diplomatique* says that Lord Stanley has expressed himself in the clearest manner to Count Bernstorff, stating it as the opinion of the British Government that the province of Luxembourg belonged to the King of Holland, and that he had a perfect right to dispose of his property as he liked. It is observed that the Government suppressed that part of the Havas despatches in London in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in asking the House of Commons to vote the budget, indulged in gloomy speculations of the future. Warlike rumors still continue to circulate through the city, and there is even a rumor that Marshal McMahon has been sent for, and that Marshal Niel has informed the Emperor that the army is ready to strike a blow."

Later Advices by Cable.

From Berlin and London we are advised that France and Prussia are in active preparation for war. The Berlin despatch intimates that Napoleon already threatens the frontier of Germany, and that the French reserves of 1866 will be called out on the 1st of May. A London telegram states that despatches received in that city announce that "negotiations between the Governments of France and Prussia have been broken off." Imprisonment for debt is abolished in France. The Tornado case is still unsettled between Spain and England.

Another Alliance Between Prussia and Italy Spoken Of—Movement to Restore Savoy and Nice to Italy.

An alarming rumor is in circulation that the Prussian Government, in view of the contingency of war with France, has made overtures to the Italian Cabinet analogous to those which it addressed to King Victor Emmanuel before the war with Austria. These overtures are said to comprise an alliance, offensive and defensive, Prussia undertaking not to suspend hostilities until Savoy and Nice are restored to Italy.

This news requires confirmation, and is at all events only so far true that *pourparlers* may have taken place with the view to such an alliance in the event of France insisting upon the annexation of Luxembourg.

The fort of Luxembourg is being quietly but continually reinforced. Goben is to be placed in command.

PRUSSIA.

The Secret Treaties—How they were Concluded.

Paris (April 5) Correspondence of the London Times.

In an article occupying more than two columns, the *Journal des Debats* gives what purports to be a summary of letters from correspondents at Berlin, explaining the treaties of alliance, offensive and defensive, which Prussia has recently concluded with the Southern States of Germany. The article is signed "Secretaire de la Redaction," and the writer, *more suo*, prays his readers not to consider him responsible either for the statements or the commentaries of those who write to him. Though much of what the summary contains has been already known, yet the motives by which the Southern States were actuated in signing these treaties deserve to be noticed. They had, it seems, no alternative but to accept M. Bismark's proposition. They yielded to the force of circumstances, and to escape the dangers which they believed impended over them. Indeed, the pressure of circumstances was irresistible. The fortune of war had placed Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Baden at the mercy of Prussia; and when the Governments of these States sent their Plenipotentiaries to Berlin to treat for peace, every one knew that they had been recommended to do their utmost to obtain pardon for the grievances, real or apparent, which Prussia complained of, and to re-enter into her good graces. During the conferences Bavaria was informed that it was possible France would demand certain territorial concessions by way of compensation; and that as these concessions could be granted only at the expense of German provinces on the left bank of the Rhine, they could only have reference to the old Palatinate—that is, to Rhenish Bavaria. A similar communication was made to the Grand Duke of Hesse, who thereupon began to feel considerable alarm about the city of Mayence; and both were given to understand that the only means of preserving their territory intact was to place themselves under the protection of Prussia, and to secure her co-operation by a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive. Those considerations, based on the real or supposed pretensions of the French Government, had great influence on the Southern Governments, and they at once came to the resolution of delivering themselves up to Prussia. In order to maintain the integrity of their States, and prevent the dismemberment of Germany. M. Bismark insisted that all these matters should be treated and resolved simultaneously, those which related to the re-establishment of peace, as those which concerned the alliance. The alliance was demanded as the indispensable condition of peace. M. Bismark intimating that he would listen to no terms that did not include it. There was nothing for it but resignation to his inflexible will; and hence, when treating separately with each of the three States, with each of them he concluded the treaty of peace and the treaty of alliance, signed the same day, and ratified at the same time. The treaty of peace accorded to Bavaria and the treaty of alliance form one and the same treaty; or, more correctly speaking, the stipulations of the latter are the same secret articles of the treaty of peace spoken of in Berlin during the negotiations. What Bavaria did decided the two other States, and any difference in the States is without importance. In explanation of the question why secresy was recommended with regard to the treaty of alliance, whereas those of peace were at once made public, the writer, or rather, his Berlin correspondent, says that there is a distinction between the two sets of treaties. Those of peace were awaited impatient ly by the whole of Europe, which had its eye fixed on the negotiations carried on at Berlin, and their publication could not be delayed. But the same haste was not necessary with respect to the treaties of alliance, of which Europe had not the same need, and which nobody but M. Bismark required. The postponement had no inconvenience; and it was in some sort necessary for the contracting parties. If Europe, in August last, began to reconcile itself to the victories and conquests of Prussia, it has not the same feeling about the invasion of the Southern States by that power, and even those who had no doubt that the scheme of Prussia would be carried out in some future period knew that she required time to execute them. Public opinion was not prepared for the news, and the negotiators of the treaties considered that their premature publication would provoke resistance both in the Parliament and among the population of the Southern States and elsewhere. For these reasons secrecy was judged indispensable, and it was from an excess of precautions that the treaties were made separate instruments. In spite of all the care taken to keep the secret, it transpired in certain political circles at Berlin, and some persons thought themselves obliged to ask M. Bismark whether the rumors touching the alliance with the Southern States were well founded. What reply M. Bismark then gave is not added; but he now makes no secret of the fact, that, without violating official reserve, he gave to such of the Ambassadors and Ministers as wished to obtain "in a discreet manner" information from him, explanations sufficiently clear—at least sufficiently so to warn them, so that no one has a right to reproach him with taking them by surprise. However well kept, the secret soon became too heavy a burden for them in whose keeping it was. The Southern Governments were greatly embarrassed by it; and, towards the close of January last, they entreated M. de Bismark to remove the interdict which he had laid upon them. He refused at first, because he did not think the moment come for revealing it. He at last consented, for two reasons—first the results of the conference of Stuttgart, the resolutions of which were the first trulis of the offensive and defensive alliances, and as these were officially published there no longer existed any reason for remaining silent; secondly, the debates in the Northern Parliaments. M. Bismark was convinced that the publication of the treaties would strengthen his authority in the Assembly, and facilitate the settlement of certain complex and delicate matters on which the Parliament was called upon to pronounce, and he therefore resolved to publish them. Before doing so, however, he thought it would be well to communicate them officially to the Foreign Cabinets, not as demanding their assent, which he did not need, but as an act of courtesy, and to save them embarrassment from the publication. These communications were made from March 10 to March 15, according to the distance; and, the last reply having been received on the 18th, the treaties were published the following day

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 19.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens—His Views on Universal Suffrage.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is getting stronger, and receives calls, but is not out of his room. James M. Scovel, of New Jersey, spent an hour with him yesterday. Mr. Stevens warmly approves the movement for equal suffrage in New Jersey, and has written a letter, in which he says, "New Jersey will disgrace her sister republics if she leaves the word 'white' in her Constitution." Baron Stoeckl, many of the United States Senators, and Secretary Seward have called on the Great Commoner this week.

The Southern States Becoming Radical Pioneers.

General Grant said in conversation recently, that South Carolina and other late Rebel States are bent on forcing negro suffrage on New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and other hesitating free States. It is thought they will accept the coming situation, without being forced by the South to do it.

Senator Sumner has written a letter, giving his views that the discriminating word "white" should be at once expunged from all the State Constitutions.

The Spanish and Spanish-American International Convention.

No steps have been taken towards the international convention between Spain, Chili, and Peru which was to have been held at this city, the two latter powers not yet having met the advance of the Spanish Government in this respect. Senor Goni, however, the new Spanish Minister, is in daily expectation of news which will warrant the three powers, either by their Plenipotentiarels or by special commissioners to avail of the arbitration of the United States.

Maximilian Again in Mexico City—He is Reported Wounded at the Battle of Queretaro.

A gentleman who arrived by the steamer Eagle, from Havana, and left the City of Mexico on the 8th instant, informs the Mexican Legation that Maximilian was at that time *en route* from Queretaro for Mexico, accompanied by about three thousand troops. He was wounded in the right arm by a spent ball in the fight at Queretaro, and narrowly escaped capture in one of the mountain passes. The capture of Puebla by the Liberals was not generally believed in Vera Cruz, but duly celebrated by the Liberal forces outside the city. The Imperialists regarded the report as a *ruse* of the enemy. The stage routes between the capital and Vera Cruz are entirely cut off, and it is with the greatest difficulty that any conveyance through can be obtained, the roads being infested with independent marauding parties and robber bands claiming no connection with the regular republican forces.

Intercession in Favor of Maximilian.

The manner and style of the recent appeal made to the State Department by the Austrian Minister for intercession with Juarez for the safety of Maximilian, are generally disliked by Austrians in this city and elsewhere in the United States, as calculated to prejudice the cause of their prince in Mexico. It is alleged that the application was intended as a joint appeal of European Governments to prevent, if possible, the continued massacre of prisoners of war—such as that at Zacatecas—and that the United States being the only power maintaining diplomatic relations with the Juarez Government, the appeal was made through our State Department. The Austrian Legation having been selected as the most appropriate medium. The special intercession in favor of Maximilian was not the original intention.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Serious Illness of Archbishop Spalding—Good Friday—Political News, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Archbishop Spalding is still lying dangerously ill. It was feared he would not survive through last night, but he is still alive at 12 o'clock to-day, with slight hopes of his recovery. There is intense anxiety felt for his fate by all classes, with whom he is a general favorite.

This being Good Friday, all the churches are open and fully attended. Prayers were offered in the Catholic churches for the recovery of Archbishop Spalding. All the courts have adjourned in respect to the day.

The case in the United States Court against General Wool will be resumed to-morrow. The impression now is that he will be mulcted in small damages.

There is a regular split in the conservative and Democratic party here. It is a real Kilkenny cat affair.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, April 19.—The House Committee on Railroads and Canals have unanimously reported a bill in favor of granting the State credit to the amount of $3,000,000 to the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad.

Judge Lowell, of the United States District Court, decided that the Clyde-built steamer Tyren, captured in Ashley river, Charleston, when Charleston surrendered, and which was brought to this port and condemned as a prize, was a prize to the Government to the blockading fleet as claimed. The Government claimed that her capture was as much the result of the army besieging Charleston as the navy.

End of the Miners' Strike in New Jersey.

DOVER, N. J., April 18.—The miners' strike is believed to be at an end. The employers are not disposed to yield to the demands of the men, many of whom are very destitute, and have returned to their work. A demonstration made by a few drunken men and boys against the men who had returned to work at the Byram mine, gave rise to absurd rumors of a riot; but the men are at work to-day, and as soon as the water subsides it is believed all the strikers will return to their old positions.

The Wheat Crop of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture says that there are favorable indications of a good wheat crop.

ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers met in Washington recently The old officers were re-elected, viz.:—President, General B. F. Butler; First Vice-President, General J. H. Martindale; Second Vice-President, Jay Cooke; Secretary, Hon. L. P. Gunckel. Reports were received showing the donation of the Ohio Soldiers' Home near Columbus, Ohio, by the Legislature, to the National Asylum, and the purchase of a site and buildings near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Three asylums will hereafter be opened to all disabled volunteer soldiers. Nearly one thousand such have been cared for or assisted by the National Asylum within the last quarter. A committee was appointed to issue proposals for new buildings at Milwaukee, and to select either White Sulphur Springs or Dayton for the selection of a new asylum in Ohio. An Executive Committee to take charge of the asylums and administer out-door relief was appointed for the year, consisting of General Butler, Governor Smyth, Mr. Gunckel, and General Martindale. The report shows that the number of disabled soldiers having neither money, home, nor friends, is much larger than was supposed, but the Board are determined to make full and ample provision for all. A fund estimated at $5,000,000, placed by Congress in their hands for this purpose, will enable them to do this work.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, April 19, 1867.

To-day, being good Friday, there was no meeting of the Board of Brokers. A few outside sales were made, including Reading R. R. at 50 @ 50¼, no change; Camden and Amboy at 130¼, a decline of ¼; New City 6s at 100½, no change; and Lehigh Navigation at 53½, no change. The money market continues easy, call loans are made on the best stock collaterals at 6 @ 7 per cent., and upon Government securities at 5 @ 6 per cent. First class commercial paper ranges at from 7 @ 8 per cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10¾ A. M., 138¼; 11 A. M., 138¼; 12 M., 138⅜; 1 P. M. 138, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The return from the Bank of England for the week ending April 3 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:—

Rest	£3,872,288	Decrease	£9,004
Public deposits	8,619,651	Decrease	704,565
Other deposits	17,671,100	Increase	501,288
Government securities	13,110,675	Decrease	303
Other securities	20,751,566	Increase	735,697
Notes unemployed	10,256,885	Decrease	989,970

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,217,380, being an increase of £879,665; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,508,938, showing a decrease of £118,294, when compared with the preceding return.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"The loan of thirty millions to the Mexican Republic, as represented by Juarez, which was advertised for sale by Corlies & Co., in this city, some time ago, promises to prove an unprofitable investment for those who were induced to purchase the bonds by the large discount and high rate of interest offered. The semi-annual interest due on the 1st instant has not been paid by the agents, their plea being that they have no funds to the credit of the Republic of Mexico—an announcement which will be likely to surprise few beyond those who were credulous enough to subscribe to the loan originally."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is abundant on call at 5@6 per cent. for leading houses, and at 7 on ordinary collaterals. Commercial paper is not in favor, and full legal rates are paid upon the best names, and 8@10 upon second grade.

"Exchange is firm, and best 60 day Sterling is sold at 109¾. We quote:—London, prime bankers', 60 days, 109⅜@109½; London, prime bankers', sight, 109⅞@110⅛; Paris, bankers', 10⅜@5 15⅜@5 16; Paris, bankers', short, 5 13¾@5 12½; Antwerp, 5 20@5 17½; Swiss, 5 20@5 17½; Hamburg, bankers', 36½; Amsterdam, bankers', 41⅝@41¾; Frankfort, bankers', 41⅜@41¾; Bremen, bankers', 72⅝@72¾; Berlin, bankers', 79."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

OUTSIDE SALES.

$2100 City 6s, New	100⅝		200 sh Read R		50
$2000 do. New	100⅝		100 do	b5 int.	50¼
$3000 do. New	100⅝		100 do	b30	50¼
$400 5-20s '64	108½		200 do	b5 int.	50 1-16
$500 5-20s '65 July cp	107½		100 do	b5 int.	50 1-16
$4500 Gold	138		100 sh Sch Nav Pf		50½
15 sh Leh N	53⅛		25 sh Cam & Am		130½
14 do	54⅛		100 sh Ocean Oil		2¾
14 do	53⅞				

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109@109¼; do. 1862, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1864, 108@108¼; do., 1865, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107⅜; do 5s, 10-40s, 98¼@98½; do. 7·30s, August, 105¼@106⅛; do., June, 105¼@105¾; do., July, 105¼@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 118¼@118⅝; do., July, 1864, 118¼@118⅝; do., Aug. 1864, 117¾@117⅞; do., October, 1864, 116¼@116⅝; do., Dec., 1864, 115¼@115⅝; do., May, 1865, 113@113⅛; do., Aug., 1865, 112@112⅜; do., September, 1865, 111¼@111⅝; do., October, 1865, 111@111⅛. Gold, 138@138¼. Silver, 132@134.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 19.—There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, and a good home consumptive inquiry, but no demand for shipment. Sales of 1500 bbls., including superfine at $9@10; extras at 10@11·50; 1100 bbls. Pennsylvania and Western extra family at $13·75@14·50; 300 bbls. Pennsylvania do. at $14·50; 100 bbls. California at $18·50; and fancy brands at $15·50@17·50, according to quality. There is no new feature to present in the market for Rye Flour; sales at $8·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is steady demand for prime Wheat at full prices, but common grades are not much wanted. The receipts of Pennsylvania and Southern continue small. A cargo of 45,000 bush. California has arrived, part of which was consigned to millers. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $2·20@2·40; and California at $2·40. A lot of choice Western Rye sold at $1·68, and 600 bush. Canada at $1·72. Corn is scarce and wanted at yesterday's quotations. Sales of yellow at $1·25, in store, from the cars, and afloat, and 500 bush. white at $1·23. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 1000 bush. Pennsylvania at 75c.

Whisky—The "contraband" article is selling at $1·60@1·70.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIG

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Copperheads Alive Again.

From the Times.

The snake of the anti-war Democracy is uncoiling itself and airing its fangs under the vivifying influences of the Connecticut victory.

The demonstrations that are occurring in Ohio, Indiana, and the "Border States" are not wholly devoid of utility. They are a timely reminder of the elements which, during the war, controlled the Democratic Party for evil, and occasioned its loss of public confidence. An attempt has been made to keep them out of sight, and to represent the Democracy as a harmless and grievously maligned organization. The Connecticut managers adroitly contrived to present this view, and the leading organ of the party in this city has endeavored to sustain it. Taken at their word, the Democrats of these parts are now gentle as lambs, and as moderate in their purposes as the most conservative could desire. A missive from Vallandigham the other day marred the harmony of these sounds; and now we have reports of a Democratic Convention in Cincinnati, and of another in Tennessee, to disprove the current professions of the *World's* Democracy.

The story in this latitude is, that the issues which divided the Douglas from the Breckinridge Democracy ended with the war, and that henceforward the party must be united on a conservative Union basis. Against this pleasant version of the case the Democrats who have gathered in Cincinnati from Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and elsewhere in the West, indignantly protest. They have no wish to fight their battle under false colors, and not much respect for those who do. They continue to interpret Democratic principles precisely as they have been interpreted by the Charleston *Mercury*, and on that ground they arraign the past and present policy of the Union party. They reiterate the doctrine of State sovereignty in the sense that implies the right of secession; they glorify the Indiana conspirators and all who tried to embarrass the North in the interest of the Rebellion; and they look wistfully forward to the time when unreconstructed Rebels shall regain power to co-operate with the Copperhead Democracy. At Nashville the pretense of conservatism as distinguished from Democracy has been more skilfully preserved. But that the term was prostituted, and that under the guise of conservatism Copperheadism was rampant, is evident from the brief despatches that have been published. There can be no misapprehending a gathering where the South is eulogized at the cost of the North, or where the gallant fellows who upheld the cause of the Union are stigmatized as "abolition thieves."

We do not attach any degree of importance to these sayings and doings, whether at Cincinnati or Nashville. Ohio is in no immediate danger of falling into the hands of the Copperheads; and though the contest in Tennessee promises to be hot and angry, we do not believe that the sympathizers with rebellion are likely to gain the mastery. Small as is our love for Mr. Brownlow, we should deplore as a calamity the transfer of the authority he now exercises to the Copperhead section of the Democracy. The displays to which we allude, however, though of themselves unimportant, are not without a certain suggestiveness, in view of the mask which the adversaries of the Union party have elsewhere assumed.

The New York Senate in a Passion.

From the Tribune.

When a notorious disregard of the public interests, an established lobby, and an endless extravagance, have marked the course of our Legislature throughout the session, it is perfectly right that such a body as the Union League Club should petition the Legislature to remove these evils. The resolutions sent to Albany by the League are very respectful, and merely express the alarm and mortification of the people; it is certainly proper to insist upon "a fair measure of decency, integrity, and economy," and to declare that every legislator who accepts a bribe "insults the country and should receive the execration of all good men." When the Controller of the State officially announces that the present Legislature has increased the rate of taxation from four mills to ten mills for the current year, it is surely right that the people should remonstrate.

The Senate does not think so. When it received the resolutions of the Union League on Wednesday, it flew into a terrible passion at what Senators were pleased to call a studied insult. One gentleman thought the resolutions deserved "unutterable contempt;" another "spurned them as he would a pestilence." Virtuous indignation was aroused to an alarming pitch, though no gavels were thrown at the pictures. It appears that this Legislature is not to be suspected; it is very sensitive about its reputation for honesty, however careless it may be about the possession of that virtue. What does all this hectoring mean? Only that the galled jade will wince, a quotation which has been applied to kings and better men than kings, and which may, without disrespect, be also applied to Senators. We know that there is a lobby, and hear it affirmed, and have not heard it contradicted, that the lobby buys votes. We know that the Surface Railway bills were jobs, and passed against the will of the people of this city. We know that our taxes are more than doubled by extravagant appropriations. Senators may fume and fret, but they cannot strike a dignified attitude with these facts before them. It is easier to be ridiculous. The Union League made no reflections upon individuals; it simply took the official action of the Senate, and the known influence of the lobby, for the basis of a respectful petition, and in returning that petition, by a vote of 27 to 3, the Senate treated with contempt not so much the Union League as the public, in whose behalf the League made an unavailing effort to bring the Legislature to a sense of shame for its misdeeds, and of its duty to the public.

Gold on the Brain.

From the Times.

Some of the good and foolish people in the western part of this State are periodically attacked by a pestilential fever know to experts as "gold on the brain." The disease is by no means confined to that locality, but its developments there are so regular and so periodical that we cannot refrain from calling attention to them. The first symptom is a restless desire on the part of the patient to correspond with somebody in Canada, and as the inevitable development progresses towards the crisis, sheet after sheet of eloquent platitudes on gold in general, and Canada gold in particular, is tossed into the ready mail-bag of Uncle Sam. The selling, sacrificing, of property follows; funds are raised, family separation ensues, and a pilgrimage to the auriferous croppings of Her Britannic Majesty's Province is decided upon.

The almost universal result is disappointment, wreck of fortune, and loss of time and money.

We learn from the Rochester press that the fever has made its appearance among the sober-sided citizens of that vicinity. Hundreds of hitherto unexcitable young men are rushing to the last "great gold bed" of Canadian promise, hoping for an immediate realization of the sweet suggestions of cunning speculators, trusting to luck for that fortune which hard work has thus far denied them. A couple of years ago the Chaudiere district in Lower Canada was puffed into notoriety, with results which not a few hereabout and in Boston speak of sorrowfully. Now, Madoc, in Western Canada, is the name of the locality which is being bulletined into fame as the centre of a gold-bearing region unsurpassed by any of its neighbors. Specimens, nuggets, "out-croppings," flakes, quartz rocks, from the hardest flint to the softest sandstone, and reports, are presented to the public, who listen with itching ears, and gaze with simple eyes, to the seductive story.

Whatever may be the upshot of the matter, the present fact is that land in the vicinity of Madoc is in great demand. Companies are forming all over Canada, speculators jostle honest settlers, machinery is transported there at great expense, claims are bought and sold at fabulous prices, ranging from $5000 to $50,000, and prospectors are turning things topsy-turvey in the hope that gold will be shaken out in the confusion.

The most amusing accounts are told of the excitement which prevails among the old farmers of the district, men who have lived and delved there since the day of their birth. Eager to participate in the "profits to come," they sell or mortgage their property to buy gold stock, suspend the regular duties of their tillage to attend to the developments of their ledge, and forsaking the solid highway of common sense, they tempt the uncertain mire of chance.

This rage for sudden wealth is incident to our people, and it is of no avail to remind them that many thousand live who have put much more money into mines than they can ever hope to take out. Each generation of enthusiasts relies upon its own experience, and our Rochester and Madoc friends will probably prove a confirmation of the rule.

Progress of Reconstruction, and Affairs in the South.

From the Herald.

Our travelling correspondents furnish us from day to day with the most interesting and full accounts of the condition of the South, the sentiments of the people, and the progress of reconstruction. In fact, that section of the country is faithfully photographed, if we may use such a simile, so that our readers can see at a glance the good as well as the evil, the hopeful as well as the gloomy state of things to be found there. Thus the press takes an important part in helping forward the work of restoration by exposing errors and difficulties, and by pointing out remedies. The testimony of these ubiquitous correspondents shows that a remarkable change has taken place within a few weeks in the sentiments and conduct of the late Rebels. The Reconstruction acts of Congress are doing the work intended effectually. A few ignorant swaggerers and blatant village politicians still curse the Yankees and mutter treason, but they have little influence, and there are not many such. The mass of the people, and the most intelligent portion of the community, accept the terms prescribed for them. They know resistance would be both useless and dangerous, and they are profoundly impressed with the necessity of early restoration in order to save them from greater evils than they now have to endure. They are well aware that the only way to restore their industrial and domestic well-being, and to save themselves from continued political disabilities, is by promptly conforming to the reconstruction plan of Congress, and cordially assisting to carry it out.

There is one feature in the political, social, and moral revolution now going on in the South worthy of particular notice. We refer to the position and new-born ideas of the negroes. Of course these people are unsettled and excited, and hardly know what to do or who to follow in their sudden elevation to freedom and political rights, and of course there is a good deal of ignorance among them. But they are much better instructed than many suppose. The Southern whites have always talked about politics very much; in fact, politics always was the staple of their conversation. The negroes heard and learned from this both before and since the war. Besides, they are inquiring, and manifest considerable shrewdness. As a proof of this we learn from our correspondents that when asked who they are going to vote for, or what party they will support, they inquire, before answering, what party or section of country their questioner belongs to, and suit their replies to the answer. If a Northern man makes the inquiry, they speak well of their Northern friends; if it be a Southerner, they manifest the best disposition towards the Southerners. In this there is shrewdness, with embarrassment and uncertainty as to what they will do in their novel situation. Still, on the whole, they are inclined to seek counsel and guidance from their former masters. They seem to realize the fact that their interests are identified with the South and the Southern whites. This has been shown in many instances lately which we have heretofore noticed, and we see from the account of a mass meeting held in the theatre at Richmond, published in Wednesday's *Herald*, that the negroes called upon the whites for advice. The call was signed by thirteen influential and intelligent colored men to Marmaduke, Johnston, and others, asking for impartial and salutary advice, which, as the signers say, "We so much need, finding ourselves surrounded by circumstances both novel and embarrassing." Thus it appears from the disposition of the negroes generally that the white people of the South will be able to control the negro vote and hold a large balance of power in the politics of the country.

While the Southern blacks are seeking advice from the whites, we think a little advice to the whites themselves may be useful. We confess they are showing a great deal of good sense in general, and are going along very well; but three is too much of their old State rights dogma sticking to them still. They seem to be desirous of accommodating themselves to their changed condition and the new order of things, but are unable to eradicate their old notions. Now, it will be well for them to understand that there can be no going back to the old State rights theory and controversy. The progress of the country and the tremendous war we have gone through have given an interpretation to the Constitution that will be unchangeable and final. If, therefore, the Southerners should attempt to revive their old theory of government, and ally themselves again with the Copperhead Democrats of the North, they will make a great mistake. This theory has become incurably odious, and no great party can hereafter be formed upon that as a platform. They should either unite with the conservative Republicans in opposition to the radicals and Copperheads, or with an independent party founded upon the new issues that must arise regarding our national finances, the tariff, and territorial expansion. With such a new party will be the place for them; for on all such questions as those we refer to, the great West, and all the vast agricultural interests of the country will become united against the selfish and narrow policy of New England. The West and the South together may govern the country for all time to come. The high tariff and protectionist school of politicians of the Eastern States would become powerless. The moneyed power of this section, which is now felt so much in the National Legislature, will have to yield to the interests connected with industry and the soil.

Such is the prospect in the not distant future; and we advise the Southerners, in the new political life upon which they are about to enter, to weigh well the fact. Let both whites and blacks unite; for their interests are the same—first to get restored as soon as possible to full and equal political privileges in the Union, and then to commence a new political career in accordance with the revolution that has taken place and the new issues that will soon arise. In this are safety and power; in the opposite course, disaster and weakness.

The Split in the Liberal Party on the Reform Question.

From the Tribune.

In dealing, from time to time, with the question of Parliamentary Reform, as it has stood since the defeat last year of Mr. Gladstone's bill, we have more than once ventured to express our doubts whether the Liberal party, as a party in Parliament, could be depended upon for carrying such a measure as would satisfy the just demands of the people. It is notorious that the loss of that bill was owing to the unexpected defection from the Liberal ranks of several of its most influential members, led by the famous political adventurer, Robert Lowe; and although this man and his followers have, for reasons best known to themselves, shown a disposition, since the commencement of the present session of Parliament, to resume their old places in the party, their recent speeches afford proof that their hostility to democracy, of which they profess a pious horror, is as bitter and uncompromising as ever. The Lowe faction, we believe, could not be induced, under any circumstances short of the impending peril of a violent revolution, to support a really liberal measure of reform; and there are many others of the Liberal party, besides this faction, who sympathize thoroughly with the views of the schismatics, though lacking in the courage to avow their real sentiments. It is quite a mistake to suppose that an English Liberal must be, from the very necessity of his political creed and connection, a supporter of popular rights in their integrity. A large number of men of that political denomination differ but little, if they differ at all, from the old Whigs. They believe that government should be of the people, and they hold, too, that government should be for the people; but here they stop, practically repudiating, as a dreadful heresy, the doctrine that government should be by the people. They adhere firmly to the representative principle of government; they would have all political disabilities created by differences of religious belief removed; and they are in favor of the spread of popular education, for which they would employ the power of the National Government. But when it comes to the question of investing the Democracy with power, of letting the people share with the aristocracy in administering the national affairs, they incontinently shrink back, being quite unable to endure the idea of an association, on terms of perfect political equality of men of plebeian origin with the "old nobility." There is, in fact, but a very slight shade of difference between this class of Liberals and Tories of the modern and more advanced school; and they could never be brought, unless under the direst compulsion, to support a really just and comprehensive measure of reform. We are not, therefore, in the least surprised at the intelligence brought to us by the cable of a split in the Liberal party on the Reform question, and of the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's amendment on a point of vital importance owing to the desertion, or "bolting," as the London *Times* calls it, of a number of the Liberals, who voted with the Government on the occasion. Disraeli's bill is objectionable to that portion of the party sincerely desirous of seeing the question settled by a generous concession to popular demands; but it meets with favor from the men we have described, because, by means of its "checks and counterpoises," it would have the effect, notwithstanding its ostentation of liberality, of still confining Parliamentary representation of popular intsrests within narrow limits, and of thus enabling the privileged classes to retain their monopoly of power. The cable despatch adds, as a sequence of the division in the Liberal camp, "It is now thought the Derby Government is safe;" but we fail to see the connection between the split and the probable safety of the Administration. The divisions among the Liberals in Parliament might, under ordinary conditions of politics, serve the interests and strengthen the position of the Administration; but there has been of late an unprecedented agitation among the classes hitherto ignored by the "higher orders" as an element of political power in the State; and there is now, consequently, another party upon whose action in the premises will depend the safety of the Government. The people, we are persuaded, will not allow themselves to be cheated this time, as they have often been before, by the aristocratic politicians, who will never voluntarily surrender the power and the privileges they have so long enjoyed? We cannot believe that the imposing popular demonstration, which have taken place in different parts of England and Scotland during the last nine months have been got up simply for purposes of recreation and pictorial effect. If they mean anything at all, they mean justice for the masses, or revolution. This split in the Liberal party, instead of weakening and hindering the cause of reform, will only strengthen it, and accelerate its triumph. It will put the radical wing of the party on their mettle, and make them eventually masters of the situation. A coalition between the so-called moderates of the Liberal party and the Tories would be the worst thing that could happen for the latter, and the best for the working classes of England; for it would open the eyes of the people as they had never been opened before; would seal the doom of caste and privilege, and inaugurate the reign of merit and right.

Mr. Raymond and the Austrian Mission.

From the World.

The radicals not only seem ready to acquiesce in, but to desire, the confirmation of Mr. Raymond, if Mr. Motley should not be retained for the sake of spiting Secretary Seward. Even the *Tribune* has strongly indorsed him, and the radical Senate hesitate to ratify his appointment only out of tenderness to the present incumbent of the office. Mr. Raymond's qualifications are certainly sufficient to justify this approval, but they do not account for it. Mr. Cowan and General Blair, who were so peremptorily rejected, were every way equal to the position. Mr. Raymond, as the writer of the Philadelphia address, must naturally be more obnoxious to the radicals than either of those gentlemen, and moreover he rests under the stigma of having been summarily read out of the party and ejected from the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee. The radicals are willing to send him into honorable banishment from the country, because they dread his activity and address in demoralizing the party. As the editor of a leading and popular public journal, he is in a position to exert an amount of influence not in the power of the rejected nominees; and although the *Times* might pursue the same general course in his absence, it would be far less effective if deprived of his vigor and abilities. For our part, while we should be glad of his confirmation, we should regret his acceptance. We wish to see New York journalism powerful and respectable, and shall never shed tears when eminent *confrères* are kept out of offices which hundreds of other men are perfectly competent to fill. Within our short experience, Mr. Hallock, Mr. Webb, Mr. Bigelow, and the venerable Francis Hall have been withdrawn by death or choice; Mr. Bryant is past activity; and there is no such superfluity of talent left upon the city press that it can afford to lose a first-rate man like Mr. Raymond.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1867.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Library on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in order that the Board of Managers may submit a report of their action in the purchase of a new building, and for other purposes.
JOHN C. GRANGER,
4 15 14t Recording Secretary pro tem.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'An act for a further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money,' approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage," approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDMUND SMITH,
4 6 17 Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
3 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.
By order of the Board.
3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—PRACTICE VS. THEORY.—The unparalleled success which attends these remedies in their radical cures of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, King's Evil, Barber's Itch, Coup, Sore Leg, Ringworm, and all skin diseases, would be deemed incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of living witnesses." Such beneficent results cannot fail to challenge our admiration for the genius which displays such science in the extirpation of disease and in the triumph of health.
Sold by all druggists. 4 15 m6m4t

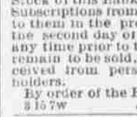
BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 6mw 2

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD
NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.



CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
11 8 Cheap Store, No. 185 South TENTH Street. Three doors above Walnut.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 6mw

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT,
NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA.
Oysters and Meals at all hours m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.
Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store.
A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 16 wfm3m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
602 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 12 4p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN

No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
6 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 12 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 8

WESTCOTT & GEORGE,
SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,
NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS. [3 19 3mrp
1867. SPRING. 1867
WALL PAPERS.
F. NEWLAND & SON,
NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,
3 22 fmw2m One door below Arch.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES,
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW,
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS,

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIS
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 30 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING,
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2300 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS
OFFERS
A SUPERIOR STOCK OF
BUILDING LUMBER AND HARD WOODS
4 8 fmw1m] Suitable for the Spring Trade.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD, BIRD, BIRD,
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—
PRESS. D. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all, he ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
4 8 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
IMILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.
W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street,
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street,
Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [2 13 mrp

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street,
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
Have opened, at their NEW STORE,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,
Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE.
PUT UP AT
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.
IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 9 2m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of these bodies were held yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch—President Spering was in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, announcing that the government has formally accepted and received from Philadelphia the gift of League Island as a naval depot.

The correspondence between the Mayor and the committee on this subject is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1867.

To the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia.—Gentlemen: I transmit herewith a communication received from the Secretary of the Navy, under date of April 12th, 1867, and the Report of the Board appointed by the President of the United States "to consider the propriety of accepting League Island and adjacent property and rights from the city of Philadelphia for naval purposes."

In presenting these documents to Councils, I feel that the occasion is a proper one for tendering you my congratulations that a business which has involved so much labor, anxiety and trouble to the people of Philadelphia, has, with the exception of some merely formal details, been brought to a successful close. When it is remembered that Secretary Welles, and his skilful and intelligent Assistant, Mr. Fox, for broad national reasons, have uniformly and steadily insisted on the selection of League Island as the site of a great naval depot, and that the ablest and most experienced men of all pursuits and professions have time and again pronounced in favor of its superior suitableness for all naval purposes, it is difficult to realize that years have been wasted in efforts to induce the nation, through its representatives, even to accept it as a gift. Had it been offered for sale, and a disputed question of price, growing out of a real or alleged exorbitance of demand, had arisen, some color of apology might have been found for this procrastination; but, as it was proposed to bestow it without any equivalent beyond the good it would do the republic at large, no such excuse is admissible.

The Board which has just reported, with "entire unanimity," in favor of its acceptance, was composed of gentlemen eminently qualified by education, training, character, position and opportunity, to render a sound, impartial and decisive judgment in the premises. It comprised officers of the highest rank and the amplest attainments in the naval, military, engineering and scientific service of the United States. The clear and lucid statement of the processes by which it reached its conclusion shows how thorough were its examinations and deliberations; and the terse and vigorous announcement of that conclusion, viz: that "in respect to its geological, topographical, and hydrographical condition; in respect to defence; in respect to the practical business and wants of navy-yards, docks and dock-yards for vessels of wood and iron, and in respect to its adaptation for all naval purposes whatever, this Board does not hesitate to recommend, with entire unanimity, that League Island, the adjacent marshes and back channel, together with so much of the opposite shore of the back channel from the League Island shore as is hereinafter described, be accepted from the city of Philadelphia, and be held for naval purposes, by the government of the United States.

So much of the opposite shore of the back channel as, in the opinion of the Board, is ample to enable the government to have the sole and exclusive used of said back channel, and both shores there, is shown by the polygon in red ink on the plan accompanying this report, and is described in words as follows:

From a point on the west side of Broad street, three hundred (300) feet north of its intersection with the dike, the northern boundary runs east to the west side of Eighth street; along the west side of Eighth, south, two hundred and seventy (270) feet; thence east to the west side of Third street, along the west side of Third street south four hundred and twenty (420) feet; thence east one thousand nine hundred and eighty (1980) feet; thence south to the low water line of the Delaware river, maintaining at Eighth and Third streets the same distance from the island as at Broad street, but conforming to the rectangular plan of the city, and including the northern entrance to the back channel.

Again, from Broad street, westwardly, preserving the same average distance from the dike, the line runs from the point on Broad street S. 80 deg. W. one thousand seven hundred and ten (1710) feet; thence S. 66 deg. W. three thousand three hundred and sixty (3360) feet; thence S. 43 deg. W. to the low water line of the Schuylkill river.

The area included between the polygon thus described and the low water line on the north side of the back channel is approximately two hundred and thirty-nine (239) acres, of which seventy-nine (79) acres are improved land, inside of a dike, and the remainder flats, uncovered at low water.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) C. H. DAVIS,
Rear Admiral U. S. N., Superintendent U. S. Naval Observatory.

(Signed) A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Chief of Engineers, Major General of Volunteers.

(Signed) JAMES ALDEN,
Commodore, U. S. Navy.

(Signed) J. W. KING,
Chief Engineer, U. S. Navy.

(Signed) J. E. HILGARD,
Assistant U. S. Coast Survey, in charge of office.

The matter was referred to the special committee on League Island.

A resolution to lay water pipe in Federal and other streets whose bounds are extending into the suburbs was adopted.

Mr. Cattell introduced an ordinance appropriating $2000 to pay expenses of litigation with the heirs of the late Stephen Girard, now progressing in the Supreme Court of the United States. Passed.

Mr. Hodgdon reported from the Committee on Water the bids received for furnishing pipe to the Water Department, as follows:

J. W. Middleton, agent—4-inch cast-iron pipe, $74 14 per ton; 6, 8, 10 and 12-inch do., $66 50 per ton; castings of branches and sleeves, $3 90 per 100 pounds; special iron castings for shop, $3 20 per 100 pounds; brass castings, ferules, etc., 31 cents per pound.	
R. D. Wood & Co.—4-inch pipe, 12 feet long, $70 per ton; 8, 10 and 12-inch pipe, $67 per ton; one-half quantity of 6-inch pipe, $67 per ton, the other half, $71 50 per ton; casting, branches, sleeves, &c., 4 cents per pound.	

The resolution authorizing the contract with R. D. Wood & Co. was reported back by the committee.

Mr. King moved that the contract be given to the lowest bidder, claiming that the courts would grant mandamus against the city if the contract were given to any other than the lowest bidder.

After a long debate the motion of Mr. King passed.

Mr. Smith now moved to refer the matter back to the Committee, with instructions to advertise for a supply of vertically cast pipe.

The vote was yeas 13, nays 10. The motion, therefore, was carried.

A list of appointees of the Register of the Water Department was read and confirmed by the Chamber.

Mr. Shallcross offered a petition from property owners in Penn street, Frankford, for needed improvements.

Mr. Campbell asked that the people selling provisions in Eleventh Street Market may keep their stalls open until 10 o'clock instead of 9 o'clock, as at present provided.

A resolution was offered that the Mansion House, at Fairmount Park, be rented for ice-cream and lemonade purposes, to Geo. W. Hyde, at a rental of $3000 per annum. This was agreed to.

Mr. Bumm, of the Committee on City Property, presented an ordinance providing that the Committee of City Property shall advertise for proposals for the erection of a morgue, or dead house, at the corner of Thirteenth and Buttonwood streets, at a cost not exceeding $5000.

Mr. King opposed the measure as an expense not at present necessary, and as a matter that would involve the necessity of a custodian to take care of the building, and that would in the end entail a large expense upon the city.

Mr. Smith urged the passage of the bill as a necessity.

Mr. King reiterated his objections, and called the yeas and nays on the question of indefinite postponement.

The result was 14 yeas to 8 nays.

A motion to reconsider, by Mr. Van Cleve, was lost [this virtually kills the bill] by a vote of 13 to 12.

Mr. Ritchie, Chairman of the Committee on Schools, offered an ordinance approving certain contracts for the erection of school buildings in Carpenter street, west of Sixth, for the sum of $31,800; another on the northeast corner of Twenty-second and Brown streets for $31,900; northeast corner of Seventeenth and Pine for $42,100; Oxford street, $3940; Locust street, $1681; Seventeenth and Wood streets, $25,240; for furnaces in the Locust street school house, $3891.

This was passed.

Mr. Bumm, Chairman of the Committee on City Property, called attention to the condition of affairs at Fairmount Park. Mr. Bumm forcibly demonstrated the abuses existing in that locality in the emptying into the dock in front of the forebay of the filth and refuse from slaughter houses contiguous. One slaughter house in Coates street, near the Reading Railroad, empties all its filth directly into the dock near the forebay.

An ordinance to erect a new schoolhouse in the Twenty-fourth ward was recommitted.

Nothing further of interest was transacted. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—Common Council came to order at three o'clock, President Marcer in the chair.

A message was received from the Mayor relative to League Island. The message, with the accompanying correspondence, was referred to the Special Committee on League Island.

A communication from the Commissioner of City Property, requesting an appropriation of three hundred and fifty-three dollars to pay for furnishing the District Attorney's office with printed forms, went to the Finance Committee.

A similar disposition was made of a request of Mr. Snowden for two hundred and ninety-four dollars and ninety-four cents for printing for the Supreme Court; as were a petition received from Thomas W. Price, for an appropriation to pay for record books furnished the city, and a petition from James Riley, for payment of work done for the city.

Mr. Earnest offered a resolution to meet Select Council in joint convention, at five o'clock, and elect a police magistrate for the Eighteenth district. Agreed to

Mr. Harper offered the following:

Resolved, by the Councils of Philadelphia, That the thanks of the city are eminently due and are hereby tendered to Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, and Gustavus V. Fox, the Assistant Secretary, to whose persevering efforts is mainly due the acceptance by the government of the United States of League Island as the naval depot of the nation.

Resolved, That the city also tender thanks to Rear Admiral Davis, Major General Humphreys, Commodore Alden, Chief Engineer King and Professor Hilgard for the deep interest manifested by them, individually and collectively, in selecting a proper site for the great naval station of the country, unbiased by political or sectional feeling, and for their uniform courtesy to the committee of Councils appointed to offer them the hospitalities of the city.

Agreed to.

The Highway Committee then unfolded their budget, the chairman, Mr. Ray, being spokesman.

Resolutions were reported to grade Gaul street, from Huntington to Norris; to tramway Quince street, Seventh ward; to pave Gaul, Aramingo, Jones and other streets; to grade and culvert Apsley street. These were agreed to.

Mr. Hancock, chairman of the Committee on Fire, reported an ordinance providing that any fire apparatus, drawn by hand, refusing the right of way on the railway tracks to steam fire engines, shall be promptly suspended. Passed.

Also, a resolution to discharge the committee from the consideration of petitions from firemen in West Philadelphia, to attend fires east of the Schuylkill. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, from the Committee on Surveys, reported a resolution regulating the grades of certain plans in the Twenty-seventh ward. Agreed to.

A number of other matters reported upon by the committee were directed to be printed.

Mr. Bardsley, from the Committee on Surveys, reported at length upon the subject of connections, an ordinance offered by him affixing rates of connection. Passed.

The prices are:

For every water-closet connection with a sewer,	$1 00
For a water privy with two seats,	3 00
For every additional seat,	1 00
For drain from glue houses and similar establishments,	10 00
For dye houses and similar establishments,	5 00
For marble yards and places where stone deposits are made,	25 00
For connection by a steam or blow-off pipe,	5 00

These connections must be made under the supervision of the proper officers of the Survey Department.

Mr Willits, from the Committee on Markets, reported an ordinance to extend the time of closing markets on Saturday nights until 10 o'clock.

Also, to sell a market shed on Lehigh avenue, Twenty-fifth ward, in order to have it removed. Both passed.

Mr. Palmer, from the Committee on Property of Common Council, presented a report favorable to the sale of Moyamensing Hall, with an ordinance providing for the advertising of the sale of the hall and site and modes of payment.

Mr. Hetzell asked an opinion of the probable value of the materials of the hall and the ground.

Mr. Palmer could give him no such information. The bill passed.

A report from the same source to authorize the sale of the lot owned by the gas works, near Chestnut street bridge, and other properties, was postponed for the present.

Select and Common Council, in joint convention, elected James M. Stewart Building Inspector, and Alderman Charles Sinexson Police Magistrate of the Eighteenth district.

A report from the Committee on City Property to insure the court-house and furniture to the extent of twenty thousand dollars, at four per cent., was disagreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker read an ordinance regulating the time in which heads of departments can return unpaid claims to the City Solicitor. Referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. Porter offered a resolution that the Department of Highways be directed to invite proposals for paving and tramwaying streets directing by Councils, and to award contracts to the lowest bidders for the same, the contractors being bound to keep the streets in good repair for two years, their securities to be passed upon by the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Hetzell moved to amend by making the resolution read to advertise for proposals.

The amendment and the resolution went to the Highway Committee.

A resolution instructing the Chief Engineer of the Water Department to advertise for the leasing of the refreshment rooms at Fairmount was agreed to.

Mr. Simpson offered a resolution that as a coach factory, sixty feet wide and one hundred and fifty feet deep, is about to be erected on the line of Thirty-fifth street, West Philadelphia, the street be opened before the factory be located. Agreed to.

Mr. Palmer then called up the bill authorizing sales of certain grounds, previously postponed. It passed.

The ordinance taxing fire insurance companies was considered.

Adjourned for want of a quorum.

A GRAND TEMPERANCE RATIFICATION MEETING.—Everybody knows that a State Temperance, or rather Total Abstinence, Convention has lately been held at Harrisburg. The action of that body has been published in all the newspapers of the country. It has been eminently acceptable to the foes of intemperance all though the commonwealth, and in order to ratify the action of that convention a public meeting was last night held at the Academy of Music.

It was a brilliant and densely packed concourse that there assembled. The entire auditorium was filled, and the only vacant space was in the fourth gallery far up beneath the roof trees. The various organizations of Sons of Temperance alone could have filled a dozen such buildings as our Academy, and many persons anxious to obtain seats were compelled to turn away.

The platform was occupied by prominent humanitarians, clergymen and officers of the State Temperance Society. The latter body had been in session in this city since last Wednesday afternoon, and only adjourned in time to be in attendance at this brilliant meeting. A strong force of the judiciary was present, lending moral influence to the cause so earnestly pressed upon the community by the State Temperance Society.

There was present a fine orchestra last night, that lent additional attraction to the scene. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Mr. Joseph Martin, who announced the officers of the meeting, as follows:

President—Hon. Judge Allison.

Vice Presidents (one from each ward)—Thomas T. Tasker, Dr. Andrew Nebinger, Dr. Francis Condie, R. J. Pollock, Dr. George H. Burgin, Hiram Ward, John Bardsley, John Hicks, Wm. E. Ten Broeck, Judge Peirce, Garrettson Smith, George C. Bowers, Thomas Cochran, William B. Thomas, Thomas Potter, William B. Wood, John Birely, John Bromley, Henry Diston, Nathan L. Jones, W. H. Stokes, Edward G. Lee, H. P. M. Birkinbine, Thomas Wiggin, Wm. J. Pollock, Daniel Steinmetz.

Secretaries—Robert M. Foust, John E. M. Harrow, J. Newton Pierce.

Judge Allison, in obedience to the call, took the Chair, and in graceful and polished terms proclaimed the importance of the temperance cause, announced his steadfast determination ever to sustain it, and closed with an eulogium upon the Governor of this commonwealth, who from his boyhood had been an advocate and practiser of total abstinence.

Rev. Mr. Torrence, of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, offered prayer, after which Mr. James Black, of Lancaster county, read the resolutions adopted by the late Temperance Convention at Harrisburg. The resolutions take the ground that prohibition of the sale of liquor is the only safety, and that no legislation can make right that which Divine law has declared to be wrong.

Mr. Black then made an address, in which he argued that all fermented or distilled liquors contain the same poison to a greater or less degree, and that the only safety to health lay in abstinence from both. The speaker urged that a prohibitory law was imperatively demanded, and that society owed it to itself to choose such legislators as would enact a law of this kind. The county and the State take the license money; the dollars clink into the public coffers, and for so much gold a license is given to deal in liquid poison. This thing should be abolished. The money thus received is not a tithe of that which the commonwealth must expend for the consequences of those licenses.

Judge Allison introduced Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, who was received with great applause.

God, in His providence, (he said,) had cast our lot in this Christian republic, where we can work out results for our common good. We have lived for seven years past in the greatest excitement and struggle. We have toiled all that time for our country, and have buried more than 325,000 of our brethren. In that struggle Pennsylvania has held a leading position, and Philadelphia has won a glorious name. Tens of thousands tell of her benevolence and her patriotism.

Tens of thousands of her sons went down in that struggle, but the State is engaged to-day in as great a struggle as that for the liberties of our country. In that struggle, it is said, 50,000 young men fall victims every year. We have an army of drunkards among us, and now let us, if we can, save them. Drunkenness spares none. It reaches the most gifted intellects in the land. Lord Bacon, in his day, said that more property was alienated, and more men were ruined by this, than by any other cause upon earth, while a large share of all the crimes that came before the tribunals were caused by the excessive use of intoxicating drinks.

There is going on, however, throughout all this land, a grand movement in favor of temperance. Since the days of Washingtonianism there has been no such movement; and though the halls of legislation at the national Capitol have been so disgraced, there has been less of drunkenness there this year than at any time before. In Congress a temperance society has been organized, of which some of the noblest men are members; and some of those men who have joined it are reformed men, whom the speaker believed would be as true to their pledge as to the cause of their country. The advocates of temperance in Washington have so increased in numbers, that within a few months some hundreds of the drinking houses have been starved out.

After that exhibition of the 4th of March, which bowed the heads of a nation in sorrow and in shame, liquor was abolished from the rooms of the Congressional committees. Some of those gentlemen used to keep there their whisky and their wine. They cannot do it now. The iron-clad oath of temperance is administered to the subalterns of Congress, and its infraction is followed by dismissal. The Secretary of the Senate, John W. Forney, has set the example by taking the temperance pledge. (Applause.) The speaker continued at some length to elaborate the idea that a pressing necessity existed for the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits.

At the conclusion of Senator Wilson's remarks the following resolution was offered:

"That the citizens of Philadelphia, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby heartily indorse and ratify the proceedings of the late State Temperance Convention held at Harrisburg, and will use their influence and utmost endeavors to carry out all the great measures adopted by that body to promote the cause of temperance in this city and State."

It was adopted amid applause, and the meeting dispersed in capital but not "ardent" spirits.

FIRE.—About 9 o'clock last evening, a stack of hay and straw in the cellar belonging to the *Saturday Evening Post* building, in Hudson street, below Chesnut, and directly adjoining Adams' Express office, was discovered to be on fire. The firemen were promptly on the spot, and succeeded in confining the flames to the place where they originated. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained definitely, but it was the prevailing impression that it was the result of spontaneous combustion, it being in the immediate vicinity of some very inflammable articles.

VERDICT RENDERED.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Boner, who died from the effects of a kick in the groin. The jury rendered a verdict that John Boner came to his death by violence at the hands of Charles W. Enoch, on Tuesday, April 9, 1867, at the Providence House, Frankford, from the effects of which he died on the 17th of April. Enoch surrendered himself into the custody of the Fifteenth District Police yesterday morning.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—Thomas R. White, Esq. of the Twentieth Ward of this city, has been awarded the contract for the erection of the gas works at Houston, Texas. He is one of the most successful constructors of gas works in this country. The capacity of the works in Houston is to be one hundred thousand feet per diem.

ALDERMANIC VISITORS IN THE CITY.—A committee of the board of Aldermen of the city of Boston, Mass., arrived in Philadelphia yesterday. They come here to examine into the sewerage of our city.

BUILDING INSPECTOR AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.—Councils met in convention yesterday, and elected James M. Stewart Building Inspector, and Alderman Charles Sinex Police Magistrate of the Eighteenth Ward.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Lucille Western's engagement, one of the most brilliant and successful ever played here, is rapidly drawing to a close. This evening a bill of extraordinary attraction is offered. Miss Western appears as "La Thisbe," in Victor Hugo's great play of *The Spy of St. Marc*, and as "Narramatta, the Indian Girl," in the *Wept of the Wish-ton-wish*. She will be supported by the entire *corps dramatique* of the theatre.

On to-morrow (Saturday), Miss Lucille Western will receive a dual farewell complimentary benefit, which will mark an era in our local dramatic history. The programme arranged is nearly as follows:—

In the afternoon, at two o'clock, Miss Lucille Western, assisted by the Walnut Street Company, will appear in *East Lynne* for the last time, at the Academy of Music. This will enable all the lady admirers of Miss Western to witness her acting in her greatest *role*, and will also be an accommodation to the thousands of school children who have holiday on Saturday, to see this noted artist. Mr. Simon Hassler has made arrangements to have an augmented orchestra present on the occasion, and some choice musical selections will be rendered in excellent style.

In the evening the benefit will be continued at the Walnut Street Theatre, when Miss Western will appear in *The Child Stealer*, the piece that created such a sensation when first produced here some months ago, and which was the subject of an investigation in one of our Courts. These performances will be the last in Philadelphia to be given by Miss Lucille Western prior to her departure for Europe.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—"Holy Week" has not kept people away from the Chesnut. The desire to see Mr. James E. Murdoch in his great characters seems to be increasing. To-night the distinguished American artist will give us his admirable rendition of "Benedict," in Shakespeare's elegant comedy of *Much Ado About Nothing*. Miss Josie Orton will be the "Beatrice" on this occasion. As this is the benefit night of Mr. Murdoch, we hope to see a crowded house.

To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, Mr. Murdoch plays "Rover" in *Wild Oats*, at the matinee, and in the evening, by special request, *The Stranger* will be repeated.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Adams plays for his benefit, this evening, "Frank Hawthorne" in *Men of the Day*, and "William" in *Black-Eyed Susan*.

To-morrow, last night of Edwin Adams. The *Dead Heart* will be presented.

On Monday, Lady Don will appear in a new extravaganza.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The usual variety entertainment will be presented this evening. A grand gift matinee to-morrow afternoon.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, continue to draw full houses. Ethiopian delineations are very popular.

THE GERMANIA.—The following sacred programme will be performed to-morrow afternoon:—

1. Overture to the Cantate, "The Four Ages of Men" (1st time).....F. Lachner
2. "Scenes of Childhood" (1st time).R. Schumann
3. Entire Sinfonie, "Consecration of Tones," in four parts..... L. Spohr

HAVING COMPLETED OUR ARrangements for direct importation, we are enabled to offer all the favorite brands of

CHAMPAGNES

LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

We have now in Store and in Bond—

- BASKETS PIPER HEIDSIECK,
- BASKETS HEIDSIECK & CO.,
- MOET & CHANDON'S SILLERY
- CASES VEUVE CLIQUOT,
- CASES MUMM'S VERZENAY,
- CASES MUMM'S ROYAL ROSE,
- CASES MUMM'S CABINET,
- CASES MUMM'S EXTRA DRY,
- CASES MUMM'S GOLD SEAL,
- CASES GREEN SEAL,
- CASES ST. MARCEAUX (Carte Blanche),
- CASES ST. MARCEAUX (Carte Noire),
- CASES LAC D'OR,
- CASES CARTE D'OR

AND MANY OTHER BRANDS.

The attention of Grocers, Hotels, and Private Families respectfully solicited.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
1 19 mwf6mrp NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 10 mw

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES	5:16	MOON RISES	7:28
SUN SETS	6:44	HIGH WATER	1:45

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, WASH. BUTCHER, JOHN SPARHAWK, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Mississippi	Havre	New York	April 8
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	April 3
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	April 4
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	April 5
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	April 6
W. Metropolis	Havre	New York	April 6
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	April 6
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	April 7
Bremen	Southampton	New York	April 9
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	April 9
Mellita	Liverpool	Philada	April 13

FOR EUROPE.

St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	April 20
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	April 20
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	April 20
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Propontis	Philada	Liverpool	April 22
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 17
Propontis	Philada	Liverpool	April 24

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	April 20
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	April 20
Corsica	New York	Havana	April 20
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	April 20
Nevada	New York	San Juan	April 20
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	April 20
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, Portland, Sawyer & Co.
Brig Percy Ingley, Edwards, Salem, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Brig J. Means, Wells, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, Chelsea, do.
Schr F. Edwards, Holce, Salem, do.
Schr Gen. Grant, Shropshire, Norfolk, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, Dauversport, do.
Schr Hiawatha, Doughty, Newburyport, do.
Schr Vermilion, Davis, Bristol, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, Norwich, Preston Coal Co.
Schr T. Dean, Phillips, Dighton, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Terry, Portland, do.
Schr J. F. Pratt, Nickerson, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr Mist, Mincy, Bridgeport, W. H. Jones & Co.
Schr Wave, Hubbard, New Haven, do.
Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, East Cambridge, Mammoth Vein Consolidated Coal Co.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. R. Henry, Walker, Roxbury, do.
Schr Express, Brown, Beverly, do.
Schr D. Collins, Townsend, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr A. Newcomb, Emerson, Salem, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr R. S. Miller, Anderson, Boston, M. S. Bulkley.
Schr M. Riley, Riley, Salem, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr Viola, Treworgy, Boston, R. H. Powell.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, Stony Point, Van Dusen Lockman & Co.
Schr R. Peterson, English, Dorchester Point, do.
Schr A. D. Scull, Scull, Portsmouth, Tyler & Co.
Sch J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Propontis, Higginson, from Liverpool, via Boston, with mdse. to A. R. McHenry & Co.
Schr Flight, McNamee, 6 days from Norfolk, with shingles to S. Bolton & Co.
Schr C. J. Smithers, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to James Barratt.
Schr J. L. Heverin, Hollingsworth, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Sarah and Mary, Truax, 1 day from Dover, with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Edmonds, Insley, 1 day from Laurel, with grain to Moore & Wheatley.
Schr Victoria, Kelly, 4 days from Vienna, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Maria Elizabeth, Riggin, 4 days from Newtown, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Eldorado, Meeklins, 5 days from James River, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Commodore, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Monsoon, from Liverpool; barque Templar, from Cardenas; and six brigs came in the Capes early yesterday morning.—Reported by Thomas B. Schellinger, pilot.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Bessie, Crosby, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 3d inst.
Ship W. H. Moody, Durkee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 3d inst.
Ship British Queen, Francis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 4th inst.
Steamship Alliance, Kelly, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Steamship Virginia, Allen, hence, at Richmond 13th instant.
Steamship Melita, Sumner, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 13th inst.
Barque Blue Nose, Rettle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardiff 2d inst.
Barque Village Belle, Little, for Philadelphia, sailed from Londonderry 3d inst.
Barque Patria, Mullen, hence, at Cuxhaven 3d inst.
Barque A. M. Lovitt, Lovitt, hence for Havre, was spoken 28th ult., lat. 43, lon. 34.
Barque Brabo, from Newcastle for Philadelphia, which struck on the Scroby Sand, had been taken into Great Yarmouth 2d inst., after being lightened, and was still making a considerable quantity of water.
Brig Porto Plata, Meyer, hence, at Montevideo 28th Feb.
Brig Alvarado, Cochran, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 28th ult.
Brig Haze, Hall, for Philadelphia, at Portland 15th instant.
Brig Dan, Helburg, hence, at Montevideo 14th Feb.
Brig Bloomer, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Halifax 6th inst.
Schr Halo, Disney, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 16th inst.
Schrs L. and M. Reed, Steelman, and Abigail Haley, Haley, hence, at Boston 17th inst.
Schr T. Tasker, Allen, hence, at Portland 16th inst.
Schr Race Horse, Bragg, hence, at Newburyport 16th inst.
Schr Star, Crowell, for Philadelphia, at Portland 15th inst.
Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 11th inst.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Fleming, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 11th inst.
Schr Specie, Smith, hence, at Norfolk 16th inst.
Schr Hamburg, Sprague, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Mary R. Sampson, Sampson, from Mobile 2d ult., for Philadelphia, was spoken 5th inst., lat. 32, long. 68, short of provisions—would put into Bermuda.
Steamers E. N. Fairchild, Trout, and Ann Eliza, Richards, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamer New York, Marshall, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 17th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Lighthouse Board gives notice that on and after May 1 next, the light situated on the south end of North Island, east side of the entrance to Pedee river, and to the harbor of Georgetown, will be exhibited from sunrise to sunset.

Notice is also given that a screw-pile lighthouse, showing a fixed light of the fourth order, has been erected on the SW. point of Pamlico Sound, N. C., in place of the lightvessel formerly occupying that place. It will be exhibited on and after the 30th inst., and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of eight miles.

Washington, April 16.

Notice is hereby given that a Green Buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid in about five fathoms SE. of a vessel sunk in the Inner Passage between the Carcase and the Inner Manacles Rocks.

The buoy lies in nine fathoms at low water neap tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

The farm-house with a slated roof on the hill, open of the west point of Porthustoe Cove, NW. ¼ W.
Black Head, a ship's length in over the low Wray Point, SW. ½ W.
Manacles Buoy SE., distant three-fourths of a mile.
St. Anthony's Lighthouse NE. ½ N., distant five and one-half miles.

The lower mastheads of the sunken vessel are two feet under water at low water neap tides.

By order, P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, April 1, 1867.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
4 22 6m VANKIRK & CO.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit, are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1863; May 29, 1866; May 1, 1867. KIMBALL & CO.,
Address No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

SPRING EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, AT THEIR NEW GALLERIES, NO. 1334 CHESNUT STREET,

From 9 A. M to 6 P. M. [4 18 tf]

Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

FOYER OF ACADEMY.

THEODORE HABELMAN'S
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 23,
when he will be assisted by
MISS HENRIETTE BEEBE,
Soprano, from New York.
L. P. WHEAT,
Pianist, from the Conservatoires of Leipsic and Paris
J. B. POZNANSKI,
Violinist, from New York.
Tickets, $1 each, to be had at Music Stores and doors
Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8.
During Mr. Habelman's sojourn in the city, he will give instructions in Vocal Music to a few private pupils.
Further particulars to be had at LOUIS MEYER'S Music Store, No. 1220 CHESNUT Street 4 18 5t

LUCILLE WESTERN MATINEE.
LUCILLE WESTERN MATINEE.
LUCILLE WESTERN MATINEE.
LUCILLE WESTERN MATINEE.
LUCILLE WESTERN MATINEE.
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 20, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 20, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 20, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 20, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
LUCILLE WESTERN'S
LUCILLE WESTERN'S
LUCILLE WESTERN'S
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT,
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT,
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT,
Testimonial Benefit, Testimonial Benefit,
Testimonial Benefit, Testimonial Benefit,
DAY AND NIGHT.
DAY AND NIGHT.
DAY AND NIGHT.
WALNUT STREET THEATRE AT NIGHT,
WALNUT STREET THEATRE AT NIGHT,
ACADEMY—AFTERNOON, AT TWO.
ACADEMY—AFTERNOON, AT TWO.
EAST LYNNE;
EAST LYNNE;
EAST LYNNE;
EAST LYNNE;
EAST LYNNE;
EAST LYNNE;
EAST LYNNE;
EAST LYNNE;
OR,
THE ELOPEMENT.
THE ELOPEMENT.
THE ELOPEMENT.
THE ELOPEMENT.
THE ELOPEMENT.
THE ELOPEMENT.
THE ELOPEMENT.
THE ELOPEMENT.
ENTIRE WALNUT STREET COMPANY
ENTIRE WALNUT STREET COMPANY
AND
HASSLER'S AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.
HASSLER'S AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.
Box Book now open, at Trumpler's Music Store, and at the Walnut Street Theatre.
Admission, 50 and 75 cents. 4 19

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 19,
BENEFIT
of the distinguished histrionic artist,
MR.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1867.

The Democratic Party and its Influence upon the Country.

We notice, floating about in Democratic journals, an argument for their party which is evidently thought to be of considerable strength. Its statement runs after this sort—That the Democratic party was in the almost continual possession and exercise of the political power of the nation for a period of nearly sixty years before the Rebellion, and that during all this period the nation enjoyed a striking degree of prosperity and growth; ergo, the Democratic party was the *cause* of this national prosperity and growth.

Now, granting the assumed premises of this argument to be correct, the conclusion would by no means follow. One of the most ordinary tricks of the sophist is to assume the relation of cause and effect between things which are merely co-existent or successive. This fallacy is also one which partisans, reformers, and one-idea men generally are very apt to fall into. We have heard vegetarians ascribe nearly all the evils that flesh is heir to to the use of meat as food. Their argument is that people eat meat, and people are sick; therefore the eating of meat is the cause of sickness. The "old, ancient man" who, having observed that Goodwin Harbor began to fill with sand at about the time that Tenterden steeple was built, gave his testimony before the King's Commission that the *cause* of Goodwin sands was the building of Tenterden steeple, has left a numerous intellectual progeny.

The prosperity of our country has been due to our free institutions, the virtue and intelligence of our people, and the boundless field of operations which a new continent opened for all their energies. We should have had all these had the Democratic party never had an existence. We suffered no diminution of these causes of prosperity during the administrations of John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison, and Zachary Taylor, neither of them Democrats in the partisan sense of the word.

While, on the one hand, we have derived none of the causes of our national prosperity from the Democratic party, on the other hand that party has hindered many of those causes from operating to their full extent, so that, although we have prospered to a certain degree, we have not prospered so signally, so widely, as we might have done had the Democratic party been more true to the great principles of free government. We have prospered *in spite of* that party; and it is one of the most convincing proofs of the inherent strength of our free institutions, that they have been enabled to survive the deadly antagonism between partisan Democracy and public freedom. History will record as the distinguishing characteristic of the Democratic party its devotion to human slavery. The great measures upon which its fame will rest are gag resolutions, denials of the right of petition, the rifling of the public mails, Kansas-Nebraska bills, Fugitive Slave laws, Dred Scott decisions, Lecompton Constitutions, and the like. We do not apprehend that history will ever ascribe the *prosperity* which the American people have enjoyed to any of these measures. Slavery was a sectional institution, now universally conceded to have been wrong, hostile by its very nature to our free institutions, and incompatible with them. Democratic support of that institution tended directly to the final result of our gigantic civil war. In estimating, therefore, the effect which the Democratic party has had upon the country, the "benefits" it has conferred upon it, we must include the war of the Rebellion, with its tremendous cost of treasure and life. It is true that the war has been providentially overruled to a grand and glorious result; but the Democratic party is no more entitled to credit on that account, than the Jews who murdered our Saviour are entitled to credit on account of the blessings of Christianity. A truthful record of the Democratic party is, that it ruled the country—while it did rule it—in the interest not of freedom but of slavery, and that it closed its career by instigating, planning, and waging a gigantic Rebellion, whereof the avowed object was to overthrow our system of free government, and erect upon its ruins a vast slave empire, founded upon the corner-stone of the inherent rightfulness of human bondage. If Democrats can find anything consoling in this record they are welcome to it. We would invite them, however, to becoming modesty in thrusting it into the faces of the American people. There are those who glory in their own shame, but we have never heard it recommended as a gracious or profitable performance.

High Water in the Missouri.—The Missouri river is reported to be higher than ever before since 1840. A despatch from Kansas City represents the valley there as overflowed so as to cover the tracks of the Missouri, Pacific, and Union Pacific Railroads to a sufficient depth to extinguish the fires in the locomotives. The tracks of these roads at that point are at some little distance from the river, and upon ground which has not been reached by high water before for many years.

This flood is said to be mainly from the Platte river, which is very high, obstructing the Nebraska branch of the Pacific Railroad to a serious extent. The cause of the flood is the heavy snows in the mountains and upon the upper regions of the Platte.

A Wise Speech by General Pope.

It is very fortunate for the country that the military officers appointed to carry out the Reconstruction law have thus far exhibited such good judgment, and such a wise appreciation of the character of the work on which they are engaged. What better elucidation of the object of the law could we desire than that furnished in the following extract from a speech delivered by Major-General Pope to the citizens of Atlanta?

"I am sure it is not necessary to tell most, if, indeed, any of those here present, that the legislation of Congress, which I have been sent here to execute, was conceived in no spirit of hostility or bitterness to the Southern people, but as the speediest and most satisfactory means of restoring the Southern States to the Union. It is based upon the theory that the political issues which brought about the late war are dead, and should be buried as soon and as deep as possible. Any policy of inaction, at this day, based upon the recollection or revival of these issues, can only lead to the destruction of those in whose interest it is inaugurated. It is the destiny of our people to live together under one government, and the speediest and most satisfactory means by which political equality can be restored are provided in these acts of Congress. No better method, more lenient, or more conducive to the public good, is likely again to be proposed. It is easy to "go farther and fare worse," but it is scarcely wisdom to abandon what we can have for that which, in the nature of things, must be beyond our reach. These measures are proposed by Congress as a final settlement of our difficulty. If accepted in the spirit and with the sincerity which prompted them, our troubles will be at an end. If rejected by the vote of the people of these Southern States, an issue is left open which every day will make more difficult to settle. It is with no common satisfaction, therefore, that I find in your assurances of hearty co-operation in executing these acts of Congress good grounds for belief that the questions which have perplexed and annoyed us so long are about to be solved. The restoration of these Southern States to the Union cannot give the Southern people more satisfaction than it will give to the country generally; and we may hope then to see a revival of that prosperity and progress which have marked our history from the beginning of our national life to the beginning of the late civil war."

The Acceptance of League Island.

The League Island business is at last settled. The Board appointed by the President, under the authority of an act of Congress, to report upon the advisability of the acceptance by the Government of the site offered to it by this city for naval purposes, has reported unanimously in favor of the acceptance, so that, with the exception of a few minor details, the transaction is now complete.

The United States obtains by this measure, free of cost, one of the finest naval sites in the world. It is in close proximity to unlimited supplies of iron, coal, and labor, with fresh water for the keeping of the iron-clads, and easily defensible against any possible attack from foreign powers, in case of war.

On the other hand, the acceptance of League Island for naval purposes, by the Government of the United States secures to Philadelphia the great naval station of the continent. This will hereafter be the chief point for the building and repair of vessels of all kinds for the navy, thus adding largely to our population and business.

The final success of this measure is something upon which our citizens may well congratulate each other, and which reflects credit upon our Representatives in Congress, and others who have assisted in bringing about the result.

Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, on the Injunction Business.

Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, leads the column in his State in favor of reconstruction under the law. In a recent speech in Atlanta, in response to the following toast—

"Reconstruction—Let it proceed under the Sherman bill, without appealing to the Supreme Court of the United States, the arbiter of our civil rights, and not of political issues,"

—the Governor said "that the province of the Supreme Court was not to try political but civil questions, and he had no doubt they would refuse to try the question raised by Mississippi and Georgia. He thought it unwise to attempt to bring this question before that body at the present time. He thought its tendency could only embitter the feelings of the North against the people of the South, as implying an unwillingness to submit to the terms which the Congress of the United States had laid down as the basis of reconstruction. Governor Brown said that he intended not only himself to submit to the terms, but that he should endeavor to induce others to submit, and he thought that it was the duty of all to labor for the same end."

These are sound sentiments, and we regard it as very fortunate for the people of Georgia that they have one public man who evinces so much good sense.

Governor Jenkins Denounced at Home.

The course of Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, in attempting to obtain a writ of injunction from the Supreme Court restraining the execution of the Reconstruction law, is reprehended by many people of his own State. The Augusta *Opinion* calls his course "ill-advised," and says it "will only delay matters, keep the people in suspense, destroy confidence, drive capitalists out of the country, and prepare the way for Mr. Stevens' confiscation measures."

The Atlanta *New Era* says that the Governor is acting "without the authority of law," and that if the injunction be granted, it will be worse for Georgia than for her to proceed to organize under the law of Congress. It adds that the people of Georgia desire restoration, not political agitation, of which they have had more than enough.

It is gratifying to read these evidences of the growth of a healthy public sentiment in the South, in opposition to the schemes of the old State's Rights Bourbons, who refuse to recognize the great revolution that has swept over the country.

The Debate in the Senate yesterday developed a feeling in opposition to the intervention of the United States to save the life of Maximilian. We regret to see such a spirit, for although Maximilian has no claim to aid from us, yet we should not forget that the quality of mercy blesseth twice—it blesseth him who gives and him who takes.

Mr. Gladstone on our Finances.

During the debate in the Lower House of Parliament on the Budget, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer held up the example of the United States to his own country and all Europe. In eloquent words he said:—

"Let us not be ashamed to follow a good example wherever we may find it, or to render a just tribute of admiration to the courage and forethought of the American people, who are at this moment bearing a large burden of taxation, both in its amount and kind, which makes their conduct a marvel, because they believe that the true secret of their future power lies in the steady and rapid reduction of their debt."

After quoting figures to show the reduction of our debt in the period of sixteen months, he added:—

"I must say, when I see such facts as these, I am infinitely impressed with the greatness of the American people, and with the formidable character of the conflict which we or any other country must sustain in any war with them. That people have not idly and vainly imagined that the true secret of their success is, in time of peace, to keep up huge armaments. I believe that they have judged rightly in determining that the true basis of their national power is to husband and save their resources in ordinary times, and develop them without stint in periods of emergency. I cherish the hope that this magnificent example set by the American people will have its effect not only in this country, but in Europe, and will shame the nations on the continent out of that suicidal policy by which they have not only wasted their resources by creating standing armies for idle parade, but, what is worse, have created a positive and serious danger, as being a ready means of conflict."

This acknowledgment of our national spirit, coming as it does from a member of that administration which recognized the Rebels as belligerents, and sought to destroy the Union, is a compliment which could only be called forth by the pre-eminent patriotism of our people.

What Our Purchase Says to England.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* takes a correct view of the sentiments of the United States as evinced by the purchase of Russian America, and translates into definite language, for British ears, what the action of our Government really means, and what it says to England by the recent treaty:—

"It means, 'You have established your American provinces into a confederacy: the avowed object of that confederacy is less to establish relations between the Provinces for their own better government than for the establishment of a military power—of one great State which in the course of time may be able so resist what you call our rapacity, but which we think of as something different. There is, in short, in this confederacy scheme some vague idea of setting up a strong monarchical State at our doors. We do not intend that any such State shall exist. The time must come when the British possessions in America shall be ours. You yourselves know very well that that question depends more upon what we wish to do than what you have power to do. Now this purchase of Russian America is to show you that we quite understand the purpose of a confederacy which we have no reasonable excuse to prevent, and also that we do not by any means find in it a reason for abandoning those ideas of annexation which have hitherto been useful to us, by way of a half-hinted threat in many a despatch, many a 'diplomatic conversation.'"

And the *Gazette* adds, as its own opinion in the matter:—

"This we take to be the real significance of the proposed arrangement; and even if it be not carried out, its purpose will be served. That the purchase was ever designed as a necessary or particularly useful move in a military sense, it is difficult to believe. The United States are strong enough, and in all probability will remain strong enough, to overrun our possessions in Canada, and take them whenever they please. What is of importance is the manifestation of intention which the negotiation makes public, and the consideration that, as affairs stand, and as they are likely to stand for many a year to come (during which anything may happen), we should find ourselves helpless against any serious attempt to carry the intention into effect."

We cannot but think that our contemporary across the sea has a proper estimate of what the United States could do if they want to.

Mr. James M. Scovel, of Camden, has written a letter in favor of universal suffrage in New Jersey. He says:—

"I spurn the common argument that we need the negroes' vote. Connecticut taught us *that* prior to the recent election among the *nutmeg men*. I make no argument founded upon the vulgar bargaining of human selfishness. We must put this question upon the everlasting righteousness of the thing. We stultify ourselves when we force negro suffrage on South Carolina, and timidly creep away from the question in New Jersey, by saying the time has not come for it yet in the free States. If we mean to run a race of drivelling folly and of infinite meanness with the Democratic party, I for one give up whipped in advance. That party has beaten us in meanness and mendacity for six years past. They can beat us at that game now. I beg to withdraw from such a fight."

The Injunction Cases.—In the Supreme Court yesterday, the Attorney-General moved to dismiss the bills of the States of Georgia and Mississippi, applying for injunctions to restrain the execution of the Reconstruction law. Friday next was set apart to hear arguments upon the motion. This will bring up the whole question of jurisdiction on the part of the Court, but will not reach to the merits of the law itself.

S. Oakford & Son
28 S. Eighth St.
above Chestnut.
HATTERS.
Spring Styles Gents' Dress Hats,
LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY STYLES.
SUITABLE FOR YOUTH AND CHILDREN.
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES NOW READY.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. 4 19 2t

REMOVED.
JOHN THORNLEY,
INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTORY
No. 503 CHESNUT STREET,
Above Fifth, North Side,
Opposite the Mayor's Office (formerly at No. 311),
PHILADELPHIA.
MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, ENGINE HOSE,
And all other articles of Vulcanized India Rubber used for Mechanical and Manufacturing purposes. 4 1 1mrp*

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY afternoon, April 17th, a BLACK BAG containing lady's wearing apparel. Any person returning the same to G. M. Geoy, New York Hotel, Walnut street will receive the above reward. 4 19 3t*

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with Advice on Business Health, Education, etc. given daily, by
2 14uths3mrp] J. L. CAPEN,
at No. 728 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 1p

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wlm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 2 6p UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

CARPETINGS!
JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
626
CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY,
4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
626
CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR
SPRING IMPORTATION OF
CARPETINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Chenille, Axminster,
WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRIES.
3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS,
AND
VELVET CARPETS,
WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
626
CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,
English and American Oil Cloths,
COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS
4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [4 6 fmw4p

W.H. DESKS. 11TH
GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA: ANNA L HARSHAW by her next friend, etc., vs. SAMUEL HARSHAW.
December Term, 1866. No. 84. In Divorce.
To Samuel Harshaw, Respondent. Take notice of a Rule in the above case returnable SATURDAY, April 27, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce a *vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed.
RICHARD LUDLOW,
4 19 4t* Attorney for Libellant.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
BAILEY & CO.,
NO. 819 CHESNUT SLREET,
NEW DESIGNS
OF
BRIDAL SILVER.
4 1 mw3mrp

JUST OPENED
AN INVOICE OF
FINE ENGLISH
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
4 13 smw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!
GOLD WATCHES,
GOLD CHAINS,
DIAMOND RINGS,
SOLID SILVER-WARE AND FINE CLOCKS,
Of all styles and patterns, and all to be
SOLD AT
FIVE CENTS EACH.
As the undersigned is giving up the retail business, after being twenty years in the trade, and as thousands of my customers know that I have one of the largest and best stocks of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY IN THE CITY.
SALE TO COMMENCE THIS MORNING.
April 8, 1867, and be continued EVERY DAY and EVENING until all is sold out, at FIVE CENTS EACH. The public in general are invited to come and see for themselves the Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver-Ware, Diamonds, and all the different styles of goods going at FIVE CENTS each.
H. MULLIGAN,
NO. 352 NORTH SECOND STREET,
4 17 6*rp PHILADELPHIA.

MEAD & CO.,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND FLOOR.
Have just finished several NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, and are now offering them at lowest prices.
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, PLAIN.....$24 TO $30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$25
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$27
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH.....$33
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH.....$35
MEAD & CO.
ARE NOW AT
NO. 910 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR WARE.
MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
4 4 3mrp] NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

WANTS.
$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted $25.—Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address
H. HALL & CO.,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
4 6 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE A property near Sixth and Market streets. Address No. 12 N. SIXTH Street. 4 18 3t*

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restaurant, and Dining Saloons, situate at the southwest corner of CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place lately of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favorably known as "Lakemeyer's" to all branches of the business community. For terms, apply on the premises, to MARY LAKEMEYER,
3 29 tf Administratrix.

TO RENT.
TO RENT—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT, containing about twenty acres, within ten miles of the city. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
4 13 6t No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

TO LET—DESIRABLE DWELLING ON West GREEN Street, with furniture complete. B. F. GLENN,
4 18 3t* No. 121 S. SEVENTH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.
SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 4 19 1m*

LONDON BROWN STOUT
AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FOR SALE—AN EXPRESS WAGON. HAS run six months; made by Fulton. Address "Wagon," for three days, at this Office. 4 13 3t

A. S. ROBINSON'S First Large Sale of MANTEL, PIER, and OVAL MIRRORS of finest quality of THICK WHITE FRENCH PLATE GLASS, Splendidly Framed, will take place at the Art Gallery of B. SCOTT, Jr., No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, on THURSDAY MORNING, April 25, at 10 o'clock.
The Goods will be open for examination on Monday Morning, April 22, as above. [4 4 7tr p

GROCERIES, ETC.
PURE RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES,
Especially imported for Private Use, and
Superior Qualities of Claret Wines
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
A. WOYTT,
4 18 1m NO. 328 WALNUT STREET.

BURDSALL,
NO. 249 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
BELOW LOCUST,
Is prepared to furnish Families removing to the country for the Summer season, with the choicest articles of FRESH MARKETING, including Prime Beef, Mutton, Jersey Poultry, Spring Chicken, and Lamb in season, etc. Orders promptly sent, free of charge, to all depots.
He refers by permission, to the following-named gentlemen:—
4 11 1mrp*
John Welsh, John S. Newbold, E. T. Elsenbrey, Cope Bros., Oliver Landreth, W. M. Meredith, Morris Hacker, George W. Blight, R. Marshall, Edward G. Clark.

DESIRABLE FOR LUNCHEONS, PICNICS, ETC.
Pates of Grouse and Quail, Pheasant, English Hare, and Venison.
Galantines of Grouse, Pheasant, Quail, and Turkey.
Roast Pheasant, Quail, Grouse, and sweet Breads.
Equal to the imported in style and quality.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
3 14] Corner EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

PIONEER SOAP.
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT,
and you will be convinced that it is
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
1 23 fmw3m4p*] Office, No. 18 N. WATER Street.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters,
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S Old Established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Oolong.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG Hyson.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Japan.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND Fragrant.
WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 3 21 1m

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

This is one of the *Three Great Remedies* which have made Dr. SCHENCK more successful in the treatment of several very dangerous and fatal diseases than any other medical practitioner in the United States. The Mandrake Pills are offered as

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL

blue mass, and other preparations of mercury, which actually produce more suffering and death than the diseases which they profess to cure. In confirmation of this fact the allopathic physicians themselves have volunteered their evidence, although they continue to use that pernicious drug most extensively and indiscriminately in their practice.

ALLOPATHIC TESTIMONY AGAINST MERCURY.

Dr. James Hamilton, an eminent allopathic physician of England, says:—"Among the numerous poisons which have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few which are more active, and, of course, more dangerous than mercury."

"Preparations of mercury," says Dr. Wm. Beach, of New York, "when they are used either internally or externally for a considerable length of time, increase the general action of the heart and arteries, and produce salivation, followed by emaciation and debility, with an extremely irritable condition of the whole system. These effects of mercury are expressly mentioned or virtually admitted by every author, both ancient and modern, who has directed its use."

The same author declares that scrofulous sores, ulcerations of the liver and lungs, and all kindred disorders, are "much aggravated by the use of mercury."

And yet this corrosive mineral, so denounced by the allopathic doctors, is prescribed by them almost universally in cases of Liver Complaint, Consumption of the Lungs, etc.!!

It is generally believed by physicians of all schools, that many fatal diseases of the lungs, and other internal organs, originate in a disordered state of the liver. To correct the unhealthy condition of the liver, they give calomel and blue mass because, as they suppose or pretend, their "Pharmacopœia" offers no better remedy, or none that is less objectionable and dangerous.

THE SUBSTITUTE.

Dr. Schenck avers that his Mandrake Pills will effect every object for which the preparations of mercury can possibly be useful; and he declares most solemnly and conscientiously that these Pills may be used with PERFECT SAFETY in all cases where alteratives or purgatives are required. This medicine acts on the Liver and Stomach, giving energy and a healthy tone to bo h of these organs, without producing any unfavorable reaction and without impairing the digestive powers or weakening the constitution of the patient. It can be proved that hundreds of people have been cured of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint by the use of this medicine. So powerful and unmistakable is its action on the liver, that some physicians who have witnessed its effects declared that calomel must be one of its ingredients. But Dr. Schenck protests, and he has made oath before an alderman, that no mineral substance whatever enters into the composition of this medicine.

THE MANDRAKE PILLS

are composed entirely of roots and herbs, obtained from the great storehouse of nature, and their salutary effects will appear as soon as the medicine is brought to the test of a fair experiment. Schenck's Mandrake Pills do not produce any nausea or sickness at the stomach; but when given for dyspepsia, it may be proper to use them in connection with SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC. By this judicious treatment the digestive faculties are speedily restored to their full vigor, and the worst case of indigestion may be cured.

When we reflect that the liver is the largest internal organ of the body, that to it is assigned the important duty of filtering the blood and preparing the bile, that it is subject to many disorders, and that when it is diseased or inactive the whole body suffers sympathetically, it is not surprising that a medicine which can restore the healthy operations of the liver should produce wonderful changes in the general health, and effect cures which may appear to be almost miraculous. Headaches of long continuance, severe pains in the side, breast, and shoulders, aching of the limbs, a feeling of general weakness and wretchedness, and other alarming or distressing symptoms, indicative of imperfect or disordered action of the liver, are speedily removed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Costiveness, Piles, bitter or sour eructations, and that indescribable feeling of oppression, mental anxiety, langour, lethargy, and depression of spirits which unfit a man for the management of business and the enjoyment of life, are all relieved by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Dr. J. H. Schenck is professionally at his Principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, and No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 per half-dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.

A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his room; also, by Druggists generally.

SHADE AND CURTAIN STORE.—A very elegant assortment of new Shades, new designs, new tints, to be sold at the lowest prices, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—We see by Messrs. Thomas & Sons' advertisements, under the auction head, that their sale on Tuesday next is well worthy special attention. It will comprise the very elegant brownstone residence No. 1248 North Broad street, above Girard avenue, 25 feet front, 160 feet deep, finished throughout with every modern improvement and convenience, and in excellent order. Immediate possession will be given, and it may be examined on application to the auctioneers. Also desirable residences on Spruce, Arch, Sixth, and Eighth streets; several desirable small dwellings; extensive warehouse, wharf, dock, and large lot, No. 350 North Delaware avenue, extending through to Water street, 75 feet front; a number of valuable stores Eighth and Chesnut Eleventh and Arch streets, etc. They print a pamphlet catalogue of twenty-four pages to morrow, with full particulars of the above and a number of others to be sold peremptorily.

THE JEWISH PASSOVER—ITS MODERN OBSERVANCE.—This solemn festival, in commemoration of the deliverance of the ancient Jews out of Egypt—to them a land of bondage and servility, and in remembrance of the night before their departure, when the destroying angel *passed over* their houses and put the first-born of the Egyptians to death—will commence this evening at 6½ o'clock, and will be celebrated with all that solemnity and humbleness characteristic of the Jewish Church. This festival is known, too, as the "Feast of Azymes" or unleavened bread, from the circumstance that the Israelites, in their flight, bore their kneading-troughs filled with dough unleavened upon their shoulders.

The period of the Feast of the Passover consists of seven days, and will accordingly cease on Saturday evening, April 21st, the first two days, counting the commencement evening as one, and the last two days, are to be strictly observed; on these all secular employments are discarded, and the complete attention of the celebrants must be given to the solemn duties enjoined upon them by immemorial usage, and the creed of the church. On the four intervening days, work is allowable, they being considered as half holidays. On the evening of the commencement day (Friday) the Pascal lamb, which according to the Mosaic law, shall be a male without defect, and of that year, a type prefiguring the offering of the spotless Son of God, will be slain, and if the law of Moses be strictly adhered to, the lamb will be eaten the same night, roasted, together with unleavened bread, various herbs, and vegetables. It is forbidden to eat any part raw or boiled; nor is it allowable to break a bone; and should any remain from the eating, it was to be burned. In bygone days it was the rule for all who partook of the body of the lamb and the unleavened bread, to sit in the attitude of travellers, with their loins girt about, staffs in their hands, shoes on their feet, and to observe a hurried deportment, in imitation of those who were anxious to be up and on their journey. But in latter days this custom has fallen into disuse, and is only practised by the few who consider it an inviolate duty to live as did the fathers of old.

On Saturday, the first day proper of the period of Pesach, the grand feast will take place, wherein all the religious duties and celebrations will be conducted in a manner comporting with the due solemnity of the event. This day, and the two last of the period, are the only days where full and peculiar religious services are rendered. Bread dare not be eaten from 9 o'clock A. M. on the 19th inst. (Friday) until after sundown on the 27th inst., and on the first two nights, while at supper, the history of the Jews in bondage, under Pharaoh in Egypt, shall be read aloud in each family.

Although the strict worship and celebration of this holy feast is somewhat degenerating in populous places, as is evident, yet it is observed in lesser communities with all the customs of the past preserved intact, and with all the impressiveness which attends worship on such a sacred anniversary. Should you step into a family circle during the service of the Passover, the salutation received would be—"Peace be with you." You would observe, too, the fresh appearance of all things. The floors are washed to an almost perfect whiteness, then sprinkled with sand, both yellow and red. Every cup of metal is scoured to a whiteness unsurpassed; every dish to be used is fresh from the wash; and every utensil, however ungainly, if it be used in the service, will be clean and neat. You may, if in time, observe the preparation of the Passover cakes, which bear such an important part in the ceremony. From the large lumps of kneaded, unleavened dough will be taken small portions, manipulated into small, thin, round cakes, which by the younger portion of the family will undergo pricking, by way of ornamentation.

The ever-memorable seven-branched lamp will be brought into requisition, and a card bearing upon its face the word "*mizrach*," meaning east, is hung on that part of the room nearest to the supposed site of Jerusalem, to which all faces are turned while at prayer. After attending the synagogues where the faithful are called to prayer, each family retires to its home and commences the *Seder*, the most important ceremony connected with the feast of Azymes. After the table has received its spread, a small book containing the chants and prayers, and illustrated with numerous engravings typical of the departure of the Jews, is placed upon each plate. Surrounded on all sides with various vegetables are the three Passover cakes, separated each by a napkin. Of the emblematical articles used, the marmalade typified chalk, clay, and bricks, wherein the Jews were condemned to labor by the Egyptian rulers; bitter herbs, etc., were illustrative of the sorrow they endured while in bondage; and a bone having upon it but a slight vestige of meat representing the paschal lamb that was slain. The cups, with which each person at the table is furnished, being filled with the best of "Rhenish Falerian," the eldest son taking an ewer, pours water over the hands of his father, while the latter and all the guests, rising and stretching forth their arms, bend to the centre of the table.

While performing this the son repeats from the *Haggada*, the Hebrew book of prayer; "Behold the bread of sorrow our fathers ate in Egypt: whoever is poor, let him take his passover with us; whoever is hungry, let him come and eat with us." If questions be asked the father as to the meaning of this, he replies:—"We were slaves in Egypt, and the Lord our God has brought us out with a mighty hand and a stretched out arm!" The Bible story of the Jews in bondage is recited, and each taste of the various articles set before them. Thus ends the first part of the *seder*, which is generally followed by good cheer of substantial qualities.

Suddenly solemnity is restored, prayers follow; and a Passover cake divided, placed upon a napkin typifies the passage of the Red Sea. The father then directs the eldest son to open a door that leads without; this being done, silence reigns supreme, until it is believed by all that the spirit prophet had entered and partaken of the wine set apart for him. After singing selections of the Psalms, followed by a prayer, the religious part of the festival closes.

This manner described is frequently observed by large portions of the Jewish community, and we doubt not that to some extent it will be practised in this city at the coming feast. The ceremonies of the various Jewish synagogues of the city to-morrow, and on the succeeding Saturday, will doubtless be of a most interesting nature, and should call forth a good attendance to their observance.

A BELLIGERENT.—An individual, long, lank, and shabbily dressed, apparently from the Northeast, named Jethro Spaulding, was destined yesterday to fall in with some heavy farmers hailing from the immortal "Bucks," at Fifteenth and Shippen streets. A discussion ensued, wherein, it is almost unnecessary to state, politics had an important bearing. The Bucks county representative begged leave to differ with the gentleman from the North. The Northeastern delegate offered some remarks explanatory of his position. The speaker of the Bucks county delegation stolidly refused to allow this, when, to their astonishment, Jethro pitched into them with a "Dash me, if I dont!" and, in a Pickwickian sense, began to lay about him. Imitating the famed waterman—brass-labelled—he spotted a heavy delegate in the paunch, toppled a light member in the ribs, defaced the headgear of a third, and with a sudden *coup de main* knocked wind and consciousness out of all three, and then made off. Recovering from this assault, the physically defeated lodged complaint against Jethro, who was arrested, and Alderman Dallas held him in $600 bail to answer.

HORSE COLLARS AND BLIND HALTERS.—Charles Miller was arrested this morning, in the vicinity of Fourth and Market streets, for having in his possession three horse collars and a pair of blind halters, of which he could give no account, thereby causing suspicion that he did not come by them honestly. Alderman Hibberd committed him, in default of $400 bail, to await a further investigation. The articles named are awaiting owners at the Fifth and Cherry street Station House.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SERGEANT.—Yesterday afternoon H. H. Soule, Captain of the schooner Minerva, was charged with refusing to pay a portion of the crew of his vessel. A sailor named Philteran testified that he shipped on the vessel at Fall River, Mass., on the 17th of March last, as Mate, at the rate of $35 per month. He had received $9 on account, and the Captain had refused to give him the remaining $26. He was discharged on Wednesday.

William Hewett testified that he shipped on the 17th of March, and was on board the vessel twenty-two days. There was $18 coming to him. He had not received anything on account.

The Captain said he was willing to pay the men their just dues, but funds would not be at his command until the vessel was loaded.

The Commissioner said he could get money from his consignees. He consented to go to them, but they refused to advance the amount, and the men have not as yet received their money.

The complainants are under the impression that it is the intention of the master to leave the port as soon as loaded, but he stated he intended to act in a just manner towards them. There have been instances in which captains have departed without paying the crew, and these men, having this impression, were not to be bamboozled out of their wages, and by summoning their commander to appear before the Commissioner, desire to secure it some time in advance of the time he intended to pay them.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY of Philadelphia held its annual meeting last evening, at the College Building, on Filbert street, above Eleventh, a large number of Homœopathic physicians of the city being present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Richard Gardiner, M. D.; Vice-President, O. B. Gause, M. D.; Treasurer, A. H. Ashton, M. D.; Secretary, Robert J. McClatchy, M. D.; Scribe, Bushrod W. James, M. D.; Board of Censors, Jacob Jeanes, M. D., W. Williamson, M. D., S. S. Brooks, M. D.; Committee on Provings, J. G. Howard, M. D., Adolph Lippe, M. D. The annual address was delivered by Dr. Richard Gardiner, who presented a carefully prepared essay on the dignity of the profession. Resolutions were offered looking to the formation of a Fee bill, and of a Physicians' Protective Union.

The State Homœopathic Medical Society will hold its annual session in this city in June next, and in view of this, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements, viz.:—Drs. James, McClatchy, Gardiner, Martin, Frost, and Howard. Dr. J. H. P. Frost read a valuable paper on the status of the Homœopathic Materia Medica, after which the Society adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in May.

STEALING EIGHT PAIRS OF PANTALOONS.—The indomitable "Bill" Johnson entered the clothing store of Mr. Sella yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Second and Girard avenue, and in the plain sight of the owner, who was standing near one of the markets opposite, stole from the counter eight pairs of pantaloons. This was a wholesale plundering that the manager, Mr. Sella, could not endure. So he gave information to an officer near at hand, who pursued the thief up the avenue with great speed, overhauled, and arrested him. Alderman Shoemaker held him to answer in default of $1000 bail.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—Yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, Detectives Brown and Sommers espied two young women, suspiciously engaged in scrutinizing the ladies who were making purchases on Eighth, near Arch street. They were attempting to pick the pocket of an elderly lady named Mrs. Lippincott, and were caught in the act—one while she was engaged in attracting the attention of the lady, and the other with a purse almost out of the lady's pocket. They were taken to the Central Station, where they await an examination this P. M.

STEALING TWO BOXES OF GAITERS.—John McCarty, a young man, who it is alleged has often come under the notice of the police officers as a professional thief, was arrested this morning about seven o'clock, for the larceny of two boxes of gaiters. While the porter of Messrs. Shultz & Eisle's shoe-store, on Arch street, near Third, was sweeping out, McCarty stepped in and snatched the goods from a shelf. He did not proceed far before a policeman laid hands upon him. He is held for a hearing before Alderman Beitler this afternoon.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday Officer Shepley arrested one R. M. Hoffman, in Manayunk, the owner of a horse and dray, which he was driving along Main street; while so doing the wheels were caught in a rut, and the strenuous efforts of the beast availed nothing in making further headway. At this Hoffman became enraged, and it is alleged that with a stake he mercilessly beat the dumb animal. Alderman Hutchinson committed him, in default of $500 bail, to answer.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—John Craig, aged 25, while somewhat light-headed, drove with such speed his bulky wagon, in the vicinity of Eleventh and Spruce streets, that, in a collision with a smaller team, it tore away the inner wheels of the wagon struck, letting it and the driver unpleasantly to the ground. He was committed to answer for the damages caused by his reckless driving, and also to keep the peace, by Alderman Tunison.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Samuel Ford & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

250 shares Black Heath Coal Company.....17@18c. ₱ sh.
Hamilton street—No. 2318, two-story stone residence..... $2650

PETTY LARCENY.—Mary Drew was taken into custody yesterday afternoon in the Twenty-first Ward, on a charge of alleged complicity in the theft of clothing in that ward lately. Alderman Allen committed her to answer, in default of bail.

JOHN BROWN got himself into difficulty last evening, at Third and Christian streets, for stealing several defunct shad, that were exposed to view on a deal-board shelf before a little store. Alderman Pottinger committed him to answer.

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock this morning, a barn on the Asylum road, belonging to Mrs. Conover, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, about $800; insured. It is supposed to have been set on fire.

SEIZURE.—Special Officer Brooks, of the Treasury Department, yesterday afternoon seized a whisky still, belonging to a man named Ford, in Dock street.

SPRING CLOTHING, of all kinds, Men's, Youth's, and Boys', selling daily in large quantities, at such a reduction in prices as would seem incredible. Call and examine. We are daily introducing new styles.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

FURNITURE SLIPS OR COVERS.—A large assortment of linen and chintz of every shade and quality, for slips. Can be sold cheaper than at any house in town. Thoroughly competent hands to make, cut, and fit them, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
Spring Overcoats.
Spring Overcoats.
Spring Suits.
Spring Suits.
Spring Suits.
Stokes', under the Continental.
Stokes', under the Continental.
Stokes', under the Continental.

SHADES,
Curtains,
Awnings,
Bedding,
Upholstery,
At PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

AUCTION CURTAINS.—A large assortment of every kind of Curtain, from the heaviest *French* lace, cheap at sixty dollars, to the lowest price, Nottingham Curtain, one dollar.
W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, have opened an assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fancy Hats and Caps—splendid goods. Also, all the novelties in Hats for Gentlemen and Youth.

VERANDAH AWNINGS! VERANDAH AWNINGS!—Striped Awnings for windows, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & CO.

CONRAD BROTHERS, Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods, Toilet and Fancy Articles, No. 1117 Chesnut street, Girard Row, Philadelphia.

SEE the auction Lace Curtains, truly elegant and very cheap, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SPRING UNDERCLOTHING. McINTIRE & BRO.
Spring Underclothing. McIntire & Brother.
Spring Underclothing. McIntire & Brother.
Spring Underclothing. McIntire & Brother.
No. 1035 Chesnut Street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

JEWELL—McMULLIN.—April 18, 1867, by the Rev. James B. Simmons, WILSON JEWELL, M. D., to Mrs. CHARLOTTE M. McMULLIN, all of Philadelphia.

WARNICK—RUDOLPH.—By Rev. P. L. Davies, at his residence, No. 438 S. Fifth street, Camden, April 7, 1867, Mr. NICHOLAS P. WARNICK, of Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss MARTHA J. RUDOLPH, of Upper Darby, Pa.

DIED.

BOUD.—On the 17th instant, MARGARET L. BOUD, daughter of James Boud, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Plymouth, on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Barren Hill.

HASSINGER.—On Thursday, April 18, 1867, DAVID S. HASSINGER, in the 72d year of his age.

PETERSON.—At Germantown, on Thursday morning, EMMA L., daughter of Pearson S. and Emma L. Peterson, aged 2 years and 13 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock.

SMETHURST.—On the morning of the 18th instant, RICHARD SMETHURST, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and the male friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of William Curry, No. 505 Pine street, on Monday, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Third street, below Walnut, at 11 o'clock precisely. Interment at Laurel Hill.

WILLIAMSON.—On the morning of the 17th instant, SARAH E., relict of the late Hon. Nicholas G. Williamson, of Wilmington, Del., in the 31st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William D. Baker, West Philadelphia, on Monday, the 22d instant, at 8½ o'clock A. M. To proceed to Wilmington, Del. The relatives and friends in Delaware will meet at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Friends' Burial Ground, at Fourth and West streets, Wilmington.

TURNING CHISELS AND GOUGES, CALLIpers and Wooden Screw Cutters, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR WHO USES A patent Clothes-Wringer, if it is not worth all its cost in saving clothes, labor, and time. If, then, you decide to buy one, look at the various styles we have for sale. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BRASS COAT AND HAT CHECKS, AND Key Tags, with numbers on, for hotels, etc., and a variety of Keys and Locksmiths' Hardware, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street, 4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 5 6p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 5 6p

FINE CHOCOLATE.
FINE CHOCOLATE for Table Use, superior in quality to any in the market.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer of Specialties in Fine Chocolate,
4 10 1m NO. 1210 MARKET STREET.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
H. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

NO. 600 ARCH STREET. 600
REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
JAPANNED WARE,
WOODEN-WARE.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES. BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.
CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.
These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost 11 7

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
1 30 w6m&9 ABOVE SIXTH.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, April 19—Noon.—Despatches received from Berlin state that the speech of King William, at the closing of the Parliament, excites distrust throughout Germany.

PARIS, April 19—Noon.—The Bourse is dull and heavy, and Rentes have declined 1f.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—Noon.—To-day being Good Friday, there are no markets or meetings of the stock boards.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, April 19.

Japanese Acrobats at the White House.

The imperial Japanese troupe of tumblers visited the White House yesterday at half-past 2 o'clock, and had a very interesting interview with the President. The troupe, composed of twelve men, two women, three boys, and a girl, were accompanied by Professor Risley, of Philadelphia, the manager; Edward Banks, interpreter, and formerly interpreter to the American legation at Kanagave; and Messrs. James McColgan and C. A. McLaughlin. The President received them in the room used by him as an office, the Japanese visitors having previously left their sandals outside the door. On entering the room where the President stood to receive them they advanced slowly, in a low, stooping posture, with their arms folded over their heads, and manifested the most marked reverence and humility. Having all entered the apartment, they seated themselves in a row upon the floor cross-legged, but did not venture to look towards the President, except by side-long glances, until informed by the interpreter that they might rise and look upon the President, whereupon they rose respectfully, and gazed at the Chief Magistrate long and earnestly. Each individual was introduced to the President by name, the interpreter stating his or her former occupation in Japan. The President greeted them in a very cordial manner, which seemed to fill the Orientals with pleasure and surprise. The President was especially attentive to little All Right, took him by the hand several times, and conversed with him through the interpreter, All Right replying with great promptness. The young tumbler seemed to be the first of the party to recover his self-possession, and evinced a disposition to cultivate the acquaintance of the President in the shortest time possible. The President accompanied the troupe through all the rooms in the mansion, and explained to them everything that attracted their attention. One of the women, true to her sex for close observance, beheld the large punch bowl of Japanese manufacture which stands on the table in the Green Parlor. This discovery afforded the party the most lively gratification, and led to inquiries as to how the bowl, and several other articles of furniture from Japan, could have found their way into the house of the great American Tycoon. They manifested considerable surprise at seeing carpets laid to walk upon, and would not enter a room without first slipping off their sandals. At parting, when the President took them each by the hand, and wished their stay in the country might prove both pleasant and profitable, they retired exceedingly well pleased, profoundly impressed by the agreeable singularity of American customs, and doubtless not a little spoiled for the life of Japanese subjects in the future. Has President Johnson gone into the show business?

Fire at Paris, Illinois.

TERRE HAUTE, April 19.—A fire occurred at Paris, Illinois, last night, which destroyed three stores. Loss about $20,000; insurance, $6800. H. R. Livingston, the principal sufferer, loses $10,000, with $5000 insurance.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Cotton dull and declining, sales at 25½@26c. Flour steady, and the market is without decided change; 5500 barrels sold. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn firmer; 7,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·34. Oats dull; Western, 71@73c. Pork heavy; new mess, $22·87½@22·90; prime, $19@19·12½. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Gold and stock brokers assembled on the street in considerable numbers. Gold opened with sales at 138¼@138¾, but afterwards fell to 137¾@138. At noon it was 138. New York Central was active, and sold up to 98¾; at noon it was 97; other quotations were as follows:—United States 6s, 1881, coupons, and registered, 109¼@109¾; Five-twenties, registered, 104@104¾; do coupons, of 1864, 109¼@110; of 1864, 108¾@108¾; of 1865, 108¾@108¾; new issue, 1865, 107¾@107¾; Ten-fortlies, registered, 98@98¾; coupons, 98¾@99¼; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105¾@105¾; Pacific Railroad, 125@126; New York Central, 97@98; Erie, 56@58; Michigan Southern, 66@68; Pittsburg, 60; Rock Island, 85¾@86; Northwestern, 31¾@31¾; do preferred, 58¾@58½.

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

PASSENGERS FOR
Norfolk, Weldon, Raleigh, Newbern, Charlotte, Wilmington, Columbia, Charleston, Kingsville, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, West Point, Montgomery, Mobile, and
NEW ORLEANS.

TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS BY THE
NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE
Trains leave Depot of PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M., Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day, FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street,
S. P. WILTBANK,
1 2tf GENERAL AGENT.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
On and after MONDAY, April 1, 1867, Trains will leave as follows:—
WEST CHESTER TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, from Depot Thirty-first and Market streets, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·25, and 10·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·00 and 6·50 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.
Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
4 9 3 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·40 P. M.
Bridgeport at 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 8·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55, A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 6·2 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 2 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, April 19.

Senator Wilson Going South Again.

Senator Wilson will start to-night for New Orleans, speaking at the principal points as he goes. On Monday he will address the Legislature of Virginia at Richmond.

The Austrian Mission.

After a protracted debate to-day in executive session, the nomination of Henry J. Raymond as Minister to Austria was laid upon the table.

The Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet had a protracted session to-day over the last batch of nominations.

United States Senate—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Senator Wilson (Mass.) has returned to his seat in the Senate.

Mr. Henderson (Mo.) offered a resolution that there be printed for the use of the Senate two thousand copies of the report of the Secretary of the Interior, giving information of the number, location, etc., of the various Indian tribes, and five hundred extra copies for the use of the Department. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. Wade (Ohio), the Senate went into Executive session.

FROM NEW YORK THIS P. M.

Fire on a Railroad Train—Loss Thirty Thousand Dollars.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 19.—As the night express train going west, on the Erie Road, was nearing Chemung station, at 1 o'clock this morning, the express car was discovered to be on fire. The car was stored with goods. How the fire originated is not known. There were two messengers in the car at the time, who, it is thought, were asleep. The car was totally destroyed. The contents were consigned to parties in the West, in care of the Merchants' Union and United States Express Companies. The loss is estimated at $30,000. The safes containing money packages were saved.

Ship News.

BOSTON, April 19.—Arrived—Barque Kathleen, from Shields, and Juda, from Gonaives.

The barque Jennie Price, from Baltimore, for San Juan del Sur, was spoken, when fourteen days out, in latitude 32 deg., longitude 41 deg., dismasted, having been struck by a heavy sea, which carried away her bowsprit and foremast, with everything attached. She wanted no assistance, and was making for Bermuda.

PORTLAND, April 19.—The steamship Thames, Captain Pinkerton, sailed at 11 o'clock A. M. for London.

Fire at Skowhegan, Me.

PORTLAND, April 19.—The skate and chisel factory owned by C. A. Williams & Co., in Skowhegan, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. A portion of the tools were saved, damaged. The loss is $12,000, insured for $8000. The fire was caused by attempting to ream out a faucet hole in a barrel of alcohol, with a red-hot iron.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Ellen Wilson and Ellen Phelan were charged with picking pockets. They were held in $1500 bail for their appearance at Court.

John Baker was charged with the larceny of two boxes of gaiters from Messrs. Shultz &

THE BREAKERS.

Lecture by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage at Musical Fund Hall, last evening.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The sea is an endless study. From the time that in childhood we first pick up pebbles from the beach, gathering our apron full, until in manhood we take passage in a Liverpool packet, we talk, and write, and dream of the sea. Its power and glory mingle with all literature, and arts, and poetry, and romance. You hear its dash against the prow of Cooper's "Two Admirals," and see its foam on the canvas of Turner's "Slave Ship," and hear its thunder in historical alcoves as it whelms the Spanish Armada. The "gusty waves" washed up into Shakespeare's tragedy, and their surf tumbled into the metre of Byron's "Corsair," with the rush and toss of his own impetuous nature. Southey's "Roderick," and Keat's "Endymion," and Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming," stand like Chelsea beach and Eddystone lighthouse, sounding with the everlasting tide-throb of the sea. Genesis is spray-dewed with waters rushing to their own place, and Revelation flashes with a sea of glass mingled with fire.

Some of the world's most stupendous occurrences have taken place on the deep, from the old sea-fights of Lepanto and Actium, down to the modern battle in Hampton Roads, where the United States arose to the first naval power on earth, the guns of the Monitor sounding across the Black Sea and the Indian Ocean, making the British lion snuff the breeze, and Lord John to think he heard thunder. There is a mightiness in the smile of the sea, but when teased and lashed of the tempest, who shall depict the foam, the fire, the darkness, the tumult, the almightiness of its wrath, till the very elements, blinded and woe-struck, bellow, and shriek, and moan from cavern to sky, from sky to cavern. Ships caught in the fury are driven helpless and forsaken, till the breakers sound, and there is a rush up the rattlines, and the trumpet calls, "Stand by for stays!" "Ready about!" "Down helm!" "Hard down!" and there is a crash, and a plunge, and a struggle, and a cry to God, and a silence of all, save the storm's gabble, and the clang of sea-fowls, and the dull, heavy, dead beating of a hulk among the breakers.

If some great geologist or navigator could bring the rocks into confessional, this one would say, "I dashed to pieces an East Indiaman, and all its treasures are at my feet." Another would say, "I sunk a man-of-war, and captured all its guns in five minutes." Another, "I wrecked a steamer, and surrounded myself by the shark bodies of young men and fair maidens." Well, we are all running some kind of a craft, either ship, or schooner, or brig, or bark, or sloop, or scow. And often the sea is rough, and the maps are imperfect, and the pumps will not work, and there are squalls (all parents know what a squall is), and we have to put the helm hard up, and let go the spanker sheet and out haul, and clew up royals and top-gallants, and haul down flying-jib, and it is only by constant sounding of the lead that we can keep from crashing into the breakers.

My lecture is not so much for the old seamen, who have long been out on life's voyage. It is fifty or sixty years since they went out from Nantucket and harpooned their first whale. I would as soon think of describing a school of porpoises to Captain Cook or Commodore Perry, as to instruct the aged. But there are those who may find it profitable to consider for a little while the rocks against which people wreck themselves.

Rock the First—Multiplicity of occupation. The general rule is, Mason, stick to your trowel; carpenter, stick to your plane; lawyer, stick to your brief; minister, stick to your pulpit; farmer, stick to your plough. Fireman, if you please, one locomotive at a time; navigator, one ship; professor, one department. The mighty men of all professions were men of one occupation. Thorwaldsen at sculpture, Irving at literature, Paxton at brewing, Rothschild at banking, Forrest at acting, Brunel at engineering, Ross at navigation, *Punch* at joking, and the London *Times* at lying. It is only now and then that a Mitchell can successfully put down his telescope, and forsaking the hosts of light that march, and wheel, and fire on the hills of heaven, go forth to win still higher triumphs on the field of national struggle, until the stars in their courses seem to fight for the cause of liberty and union; this good man then passing up from the fever hospital to heaven, as if by coming nearer the throne of God, he might the better plead the cause of outraged justice and suffering humanity Sometimes, indeed, a man is prepared by Providence through a variety of occupations for some great mission. Hugh Miller must climb up to his high work through the quarries of Cromarty, and a Western man must come up through farming, and afterwards through a law practice, and then through the Illinois Legislature, until he is ready for his work, and then he goes forth with the same hands with which he once split rails, to take Insurrection by the throat, and to bury Rebellion deep under the broken shackles of six millions of men coming to resurrection.

But, generally, by the time thirty years are reached the occupation is thoroughly decided, and there will be achievement in that direction if the occupation be thoroughly followed. It does not make much difference what you do (as far as success is concerned), if you only do it. Brandreth can make a fortune at pills, Adams by expressing, Cooper by manufacturing glue, Van Nest by making harness, Genin by selling hats, contractors by the manufacturing of shoddy, and merchants by putting sand in sugar, and beet-juice in vinegar, and chicory in coffee, and lard in butter. One of the costliest dwellings I ever saw was built out of eggs. Palaces have been built out of spools, out of tooth-ache drops, out of hides, out of pig's feet, out of pickles, out of tooth-brushes, out of hose (h-o-s-e and h-o-e-s), out of fine-tooth combs, out of ice, out of water, out of bones, out of shells, out of steam, out of thunder and lightning.

The difference between conditions in life is not so much a difference in the fruitfulness of occupations, as it is a difference in the endowment of men with that great and magnificent attribute of stick-to-itiveness. Mr. Plod-on was doing a flourishing business at selling bantams; but he wanted to do all kinds of huckstering, and so his nice little property took wing of ducks, and turkeys, and Shanghais, and flew away.

Mr. Loom-driver had an excellent factory on the Merrimac, and made beautiful carpets, but he concluded to put up another kind of factory for the making of snawls; and one day there was a nice little quarrel between the two factories, and the carpets ate up the shawls, and the shawls ate up the carpets, and having succeeded so well in swallowing each other, they turned round and gulped down Mr. Loom-driver.

Blackstone had a large practice, and was the best lawyer in town. He could make the most plausible argument, and had the largest retainers, and was a lion at the bar, and some young men of the profession were proud to wear their hair just as he did, and to have just as big a shirt collar. But he concluded to go into politics. He entered that paradise which men call a caucus. He was voted up and he was voted down. He came within three votes of getting it. He got on the Chicago Platform, but Horace and Thurlow shook it so roughly that a plank broke, and he slipped through. He got on the Baltimore Platform, but it rocked like an earthquake, and a plank broke, and he slipped through. Then, as a circus rider, with one foot on each horse, whirls round the ring, our hero puts one foot on the Chicago, another on the Baltimore, and he slipped between. Landing in a ditch, he felt he had enough of this. And our friend came back to his law office, and as he entered, covered with the mire, all the briefs from the pigeon-hole rustled with gladness, and Kent's "Commentaries," and Livingstone's "Law Register," broke forth in the exclamation, "Welcome home, Hon. Blackstone. Large practice! Jack of all trades is master of none."

Doctor Bonesetter was a master in the healing profession. No man was more welcome in anybody's house than this same Doctor Bonesetter. The people loved to see him pass, and thought that there was in his old gig a religious rattle. When he entered a drug-store, all the medicines knew him, and the pills would toss about like a rattle-box, and the quinine would shake as though it had the chills, and the great strengthening plasters unrolled, and the soda fountains hiss and fizz, as much as to say, "Will you have vanilla or strawberry?" Riding along in his gig one day, he fell into a thoughtful mood, and concluded to enter the ministry. He mounted the pulpit, and the pulpit mounted him, and it was a long while before it was known who was of the most importance. The young people said the preaching was dry, and the merchants could not keep from making financial calculations in the back part of the Psalm-book, and the church thinned out, and the salary was not paid, and the Dominie became as heavy as a load of bricks, and was Doctorated.

Well, one Monday morning, Messrs. Plod-on, Loom-driver, Blackstone Large Practice, and Doctor Bonesetter, met at one corner of the street, and all felt so low-spirited that one of them proposed to sing a song for the purpose of getting their spirits up. I have forgotten all save the chorus. But you would have laughed to hear how at the end of all the verses their voices came in, "Jack of all trades is master of none."

Young man! concentrate all your energies in one direction. Be not afraid to be called a man of one idea. Better have one great idea than five hundred little bits of ones. God has but one thought, but that thought is Eternity. Are you merchants? You will find abundant sweep for your intellect in a business which absorbed the energy of a Lenox and a Grinnell. Are you lawyers? You will in your grand profession find heights and depths of attainments which tasked a Marshall, and a McLean, and a Story, and a Kent. Are you physicians? You can afford to waste but little time outside a vocation which was the pride of a Rush, and a Harvey, a Cooper and a Sydenham. Helm hard up! Stand by to heave-to on the other tack! Many a vessel as full sailed as yours has gone into the breakers.

Rock the Second—A disposition to invent. If the Patent Office reports could tell the whole truth, they would describe an amount of disappointment and lunacy positively terrific. At some time in our life we are all smitten with the mania for invention. At twelve years of age I awoke to the stupidity of the world in never having discovered perpetual motion. You ought to have seen my success. The machine was a marvel. The wheels were all right, the levers all right. In fact, it was a complete success, with only one little exception. It would not go.

Now Americans are proverbially inventive. Every Yankee is born with a machine-shop in his head. At five years of age he begins to whittle. By the manner in which he does this you may form a very correct idea as to what will be his mechanical achievement. If he keep a sharp knife, and whittle the stick down to a needle's point, you may know that that boy will be a smooth, graceful mechanic, and that he will be sharp in his insight into all possibilities of mechanism. If he gouge the stick, and the wood fly off, not in thin shavings, but in chunks, you may conclude that he will be a rough workman, and he will spoil many a door, and leave the mark of his clumsiness on many a poorly turned bannister. If in whittling he hack his fingers over and anon, and run long splinters under his nail, you may know that he will be a reckless man, blowing up people with boilers, and crushing his journeymen under rafters. Indeed, there is no hope for an American who cannot whittle well.

This disposition to make something has resulted in the ten thousand conveniences of house, and store, and street. God speed the wheels! God speed the corn-thresher! But a disposition to invent has sometimes absorbed all the man, and made complete havoc of his intellect and business. How many prosperous wheelwights have ruined their business by the discovery of some new carriage spring that the world could never appreciate! What estates have been absorbed in the introduction of reaping-machines, and churns, and beet-cutters, and nut-crackers!

Let this be known. The most useful discoveries have been those which have sprung into notice while in the discharge of every-day duty. Do not make a life-time business of invention, but go into straightforward industries, keeping your eyes open, remembering that all around the chemist's laboratory, and the mechanic's hammer, and the merchant's yardstick, there are constantly playing ten thousand wonders, some of which it may be your duty to launch upon the world's attention. Discoveries and new contrivances fly up as sparks from the blacksmith's anvil, as spray from the manufacturer's water-wheel. All hail to the world's inventors, as they come forth with faces scarred in the explosion of dangerous experiments, and with their hands blistered of toil, and their garments smutched with the coal of furnaces, bringing engine, and loom, and knife, and mill, and factory to attest their skill—a Fulton, who put fire and water in one yoke; a Morse, who sends tidings flying through the midst of heaven with angels of fire. Nevertheless, it is well enough to know that a newly contrived coffee-mill, or plough, or horse-rake, or feed-grinder is often the rock on which people are wrecked.

Rock the Third—Bad temper. Good humor will sell the most goods, plead the best argument, effect the best cure, preach the best sermon, build the best wall, weave the best carpet. The poorest business firm in town is Growl, Spitfire & Brothers. They blow up their clerks; they insult their customers; they quarrel with the draymen; they write impudent duns; they kick the beggars; the children shy off as they pass along the street; and the dogs, with wild yelp, clear the path as they come. Acrid, waspish, fretful, explosive, suddenly the money market will be astounded by the defalcation of Growl, Spitfire & Brothers.

Merryman & Warm Grasp were poor boys when they came from the country. They brought all their possessions in one little pack, each of the boys two shirts, two pair of stockings, two collars, one jack-knife, a paper of pins, and a hunk of gingerbread which the mother gave them when she kissed them good-by, and told them to be good boys, and mind the boss. They smiled, and laughed, and bowed, and worked themselves up higher and higher in the estimation of their employers. The young men soon had a store of their own on the corner. They were obliging men, and people from the country left their carpet-bags in that store when they came to town. Henceforth, when the farmers wanted hardware, or clothing, or stoves, or books, they went to buy them at the place where their carpet-bags had been treated so kindly. These merchants had a way of holding up a yard of clothing and shining upon it, so that plain cassimere would look almost as well as French broadcloth, and an earthen pitcher would glisten like porcelain. Not by the force of capital, but by having money drawer and counting-desk, and counter and shelves, all full of good temper, they rose in society, till to-day Merryman & Warm Grasp have one of the largest stores, and most elegant show-windows, together with the finest carriages, and the prettiest wives in all the town of Shuttleford.

A melancholic musician may compose a "Dead March," and make harp weep and organ wail, but will not master a "Battle March," or, with the grand old instrument, storm the castles of the soul as with the flying artillery of light, and love, and joy, till the organ pipes seem filled with a thousand clapping hosannas. A melancholic poet may write a Dante's "Inferno," till out of his hot brain there come steaming up barking Cerberus of woe, and wan sprite, but not the chime of Moore's "Melodies," or the roll of Pope's "Dunciad," or the trumpet-call of Scott's "Don Roderick," or the archangelic blast of Milton's "Paradise Lost." A melancholic painter may, with Salvator, sketch Death, and Gloom, and Monstrosity, but he cannot reach the tremor of silvery leaf, or the sunning of sun through mountain pine, or the light of morning struck through foam-wreath, or rising sun leaping up on the sapphire battlements with banners of flame, or the gorgeous "Heart of the Andes," as though all the bright colors of earth and heaven had fought a great fight and left their blood on the leaves.

If you let the dark night of melancholy swoop upon your soul, you will lose your bearings, and with no bright star of hope by which to steer, you will go crashing into *the breakers*.

Rock the Fourth—Bad treatment from others. Sometimes a community gets a grudge against a man, and everybody considers it a duty to give him a kick. Some have formed the erroneous idea that gossip is chiefly a characteristic of women. A wrong notion. While I would not always want to be responsible for all that is sometimes said at sewing societies, and tea-fights, where women congregate, I should just as heartily decline being responsible for much that is said at the meeting of bank directors and Boards of Trade, and in grocery stores, and in the smoking-room on some long winter's night, when the howling wind outside, and the blazing fire within, induce men to great sociability and confidence. Alas! under such circumstances, what post-mortem examination of dead character! What skilful flourish of the scalpel and dissecting knife! How soon the plumes of reputation are scattered, when each man picks a quill! What a sumptuous dish of title-tattle, and plates for ten! How the fires of sarcasm and slander will glow, when each one has a tongs with which to stir the blaze! How quick and beautifully the heads fall off as the guillotine, hour after hour, goes chop! chop! A great flock of crows swooping upon one carcass.

"Say! Did you hear that Mr. Well-to-do is embarrassed in business?" "Indeed! Well, I'm not surprised, for I saw him down among the note-shavers yesterday afternoon, which made me think he was hard up." "Ah! says another, "that explains a protest which I saw lying on his office desk a few days ago." "Well," says another, "they say he has been living far beyond his means." "Alas!" says another, "this comes from dressing his family so extravagantly, and sending off his children to school. God for him! He had no business to carry so much sail." "There!" says another, "I will just make an end to this. I will tell my friend from whom Well-to-do has borrowed money, he had better look out. Yes, I will go to the bank, too, and let them know just how matters stand." One fine morning Mr. Well-to-do says, "Thank God! I now see my way clear, and in six months I will have business matters all straight, and no man shall lose a dollar by me, if I can only be let alone." A loud rap is heard against his office door. "Sir, the banker sent me to say that he must see you immediately." Another rap. "Sir, Mr. Loan sends me to say that he must have that money to day, or he will take some other steps to get it." Go home, Well-to-do, and tell your wife you are bankrupt, and the house must be sold and the children come home from school. What is the matter? Oh! nothing, only some *Christian* gentlemen one night felt it their *Christian* duty to look after the business of Well-to-do.

You talk of gossip as something light and feathery and insignificant. Why, more than once it has roused an earthquake that shook down half a city, and a tornado that, sweeping out to sea, has dismantled hundreds of merchantmen. Born in the lowest cavern of the pit, it crawls up, reeking with filth and vermin, and forked tongue, pointed at everything good, and uncoils its horrid folds, and stands on end in market-place and social gathering, with fiendish hiss.

Rock the Fifth.—Excessive amusement. A good game of ball is great sport. The sky is clear, the ground is just right for fast running. The club put off their coats, and put on their caps. The ball is round and hard, and stuffed with illimitable bounce. Get ready the bats, and take your positions. Now give us a ball. Too low! Don't strike! Too high! Don't strike! There it comes like lightning. Strike! Away it soars, higher, higher, Run! Another base. Faster! faster! Good! All round at one stroke. All hail to the man who invented ball playing.

After tea, open the checker-board. Now look out, or your boy Bob will beat you. With what masterly skill he moves up his men! Look out now, or he will jump you. Sure enough, two of your men gone from the board, and a king for Bob. With what cruel pleasure he sweeps the board! That! only two more men left? Be careful now. Only one more move possible. Cornered, sure as fate. And Bob bends over, and looks you in the face with most provoking banter, and says, "Pop, why don't you move?" "Ha! ha! ha!" shout all the boys. They know why you don't move.

Call up the dogs, Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart—a good day for hunting. Get down, Tray, with your dirty feet. Put on powder-flask and shoulder the gun. Over the hills and through the woods. Boys! do not make such a racket; you will scare the game. There is a rabbit. Squat! Take good aim. Bang! missed him. Sic him! Sic him! See the fur fly. Got him at last. Here, Tray! Here, Tray!

John will get up the bays. All ready now. See how the buckies glisten, and how the horses prance, and the spokes flash in the sun! Now open the gate. Away we go. Let the gravel fly, and the tires rattle over the pavement, and the horses' hoofs clatter and ring. Good roads now, and let the span fly. Crack the whip. Go-long! Nimble horses, on smooth roads, in a pleasant day, and no toll-gates—clatter, clatter, clatter!

I never see a man go out with a fishing-rod to sport but I silently say, "May you have a good time, and the right kind of bait, and a basket full of catfish and flounders." I never see a party taking a pleasant ride, but I wish them a joyous round, and say, "May the horse not cast a shoe, nor the trace break, and may the horses' thirst not compel them to stop at too many taverns. In a world where God lets his lambs frisk, and his trees toss, and his brooks leap, and his stars twinkle, and his flowers make love to each other, I know he intended men at times to laugh, and sing, and sport. Out upon the fashion that will let a man smile, but pronounces him vulgar if he shout with laughter! Out upon a style of Christianity that would make a man's face the counter on which to measure religion by the yard!

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is as true as preaching, and more true than some preaching. "Better wear out than rust out," is a false maxim. We have no more right to do the one than the other.

But while all this is so, every thinking man will acknowledge that too much devotion to amusement is ruinous. Many of the English clergy lost their theology in a fox chase. Many a splendid business has had its brains kicked out by fast horses. Many a man has smoked up his prospects in Havanas of the best brand. There are battles in life that cannot be fought with sportsman's gun. There are things to be caught that you cannot draw up with a fishing tackle. Even Christopher North dropped a great deal of usefulness out of his "Sporting Jacket." Through excessive amusement many clergymen, and lawyers, and physicians, and mechanics, and artists have gone staving into the breakers.

I offer this as a safe principle—Those amusements are harmless which do not interfere with home duties and enjoyments. Those are ruinous which give one distaste for domestic pleasures and recreations. I offer home as a preventive, as an inspiration, as a restraint. Floating off from that, look out for the rocks. Home! It is a charmed word. Through that one syllable thrills untold melody, the laughter of children, the sounds of well-known footsteps, and the voices of undying affection. Home! I hear in that word the ripple of meadow brooks, in which, knee-deep, we waded, the lowing of cattle coming up from the pasture, the sharp hiss of the scythe amid thick grass, the creaking of the hayrack where we trampled down the load. Home! Upon that word there drops the sunshine of boyhood, and the shadow of tender sorrow, and the reflection of ten thousand fond memories. When I see it in book or newspaper, that word seems to rise, and sparkle, and leap, and thrill, and whisper, and chant, and pray, and weep. It glitters like a shield. It springs up like a fountain. It trills like a song. It twinkles like a star. It leaps like a flame. It glows like a sunset. It sings like an angel. And if some Lexicographer, urged on by a spirit from beneath, should seek to cast forth that word from the language, the children would come forth and hide it under garlands of wild flowers; and the wealthy would come forth to cover it up with their diamonds and pearls; and kings would hide it under their crowns; and after Herod had hunted its life from Bethlehem to Egypt, and utterly given up the search, some bright, warm day it would breathe from under the garlands, and sparkle from among the gems, and flash from under the coronet, and the world would read it fresh, and fair, and beautiful, and resonant as before, HOME! HOME!

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE. By Isaac Disraeli. George Rutledge & Sons, London: New York, No. 416 Broome street. Philadelphia Agent: George Gebbie, No. 730 Sansom street.

Mr. Disraeli's "Curiosities" is certainly one of the most remarkable compilations of odds and ends ever published. Displaying as it does astonishing research, abounding in quaint incidents of great men, treating with familiarity of the literature of all languages, it has been for many years a standard epitome of oddities, a work to which all scholars refer for curious tales of great men. The edition before us is handsomely printed in clear type, and yet is not extended over such a sized volume as to make it costly. In fact, it is a miracle of cheapness, and that it can be issued for the merely nominal sum at which it is held, is only accounted for by the fact of its publication in Great Britain. Of the intrinsic value of the work itself, it is certainly too late for us to speak. Popular judgment was pronounced a quarter of a century ago, and it was in favor of the work. We can to-day only welcome a new edition, which is calculated not only to attract popular attention to a field already being deserted, but also to place the work within the reach of the poorest student. We hope to see a revival [illegible] popularity of the literature of the scho[illegible]sraeli, Sr., for in it is found little of the superficial, and a store of substantial information on the world of letters.

LITERARY LIFE OF J. K. PAULDING. By J. N. Paulding. Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The late Mr. Paulding was far better known to our readers as a politician than as a man of literature. His triumphs in letters were rather incidental than the aim of his life. It is principally as a contributor to the journals and periodicals of the day that he essayed authorship. Judging from the selections made, he possessed fine powers of portrayal and cultivated style. The scraps of correspondence between Mr. Paulding and the leading men of the country are interesting, and the whole work is calculated to raise our estimate of Mr. Paulding as a general writer.

CHRISTIE'S FAITH. By the author of "Mattie, A Stray." Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

The novel before us is one of singular force. As a rule, we do not see much to praise in fictions which treat of efforts to reclaim the fallen from sin, and create a feeling of self-respect in the breast of those who have no self-respect in them. Such novels usually degenerate into sentimental discourses, and do nothing but make us familiar with a set of Pharisees. But "Christie's Faith" is different from the usual run of such works. It is a portrayal of real characters, and some of them are drawn with a free, bold pen, which admirably suits this style of works. It is a marked improvement over its predecessor from the same author—or rather, we should judge, authoress—and promises yet better things in the future. The characters pictured from low life are better than the philanthropists of whom the work treats. It is a pleasing addition to that literature which owes its revival to the powerful works of James Greenwood on London poverty and crime.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Rev. James White, No. 129 Grand street, N. Y. Philadelphia Agent: Geo. Gebbie, No. 730 Sansom street.

A history of England from the year of our Lord to 1858, to be compressed within 800 pages, in large type and duodecimo-size volume, must necessarily be a very imperfect record of events. The work of Mr. White, therefore, is the mere skeleton of English history. Thirty pages are devoted to the reign of Elizabeth, fifty to Charles I, and forty-four to George III. Within such limits, it is hardly just for a writer to claim to give even a running commentary of a nation's progress. We cannot, therefore, award to the work of Mr. White any other praise than that due to a collection of incidents out of British history, strung together by means of a table of chronology. As such it is interesting, and its brevity compels the writer to state many facts without opinions, wherein the principal merit of the work consists. It is issued in the cheapest style, and is useful for reference.

THE LAST DAYS OF A KING. By Maurice Hartman. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Any historical romance labors under the double difficulty of a comparison with Sir Walter Scott's novels in the past, and with the series of which "The Court of Joseph II" is a type, which have recently appeared. Compared with either of these styles, "The Last Days of a King" is a failure. But viewing it without the brighter light of the most absorbing of our novelists, it is a very pleasant contribution. It treats of the closing scenes of the unfortunate Joachim Murat, King of Naples. The tale of his tragic death is too well known to our readers to need a reference to the novel for the details. But all the scenes are powerfully worked up. The deadly hate of the Corsicans, the power of the great Colonna family, the *bonhommie* of the unfortunate Marshal of France, all combine to render the work attractive, by the vivid portrayal they receive in its pages. It is handsomely printed by Lippincott. The translation from the German is by Mrs. M. E. Miles, and is elegant.

LECTURES ON THE NATURE OF SPIRIT, AND OF MAN AS A SPIRITUAL BEING. By Chauncey Giles. New York: Published by the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia Agents.

The lectures before us give a comprehensive idea of the doctrine of Spiritualism, and are generally received as the correct exposition of the views of the Spiritualists. They are interesting. Being evidently prepared with great care, they present such a view of the doctrine as makes it seem least absurd, or, rather, as little of the absurd is admitted as is possible. They are very specious, and abound in logic, which, if we grant the premises, must come to certain conclusions. In theory they are plausible, and were it not that experience teaches us that all the sophisms are fallacy, we would consider the work as a valuable essay on things immaterial. As it is, the book is a standard exposition of the doctrines of the disciples of the New Jerusalem, and as such will be received by the citizens of the celestial city as an ordinance fully approved by their own Councils.

THE PUBLICATIONS OF LITTELL & GAY. Philadelphia Agent: Howard Challen, Chesnut and Thirteenth streets.

We have received from Mr. Challen a number of novels which have been issued by Littell. They comprise all of the serials which have appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* for years back, and consequently number among them many of the most interesting fictions of the day. The entire "Carlingford series" is included, with "Sir Brooke Fossbrooke," and all of Lever's recent works, as well as Mrs. Oliphant's. The same house is agent in this city for Littell's *Living Age*, a periodical composed of the best articles in all foreign magazines, which is issued weekly, and to which nearly all of our leading citizens have subscribed for many years. Coming, as it does, in a weekly instalment, it is a welcome visitor at every fireside.

"NEW JERSEY MAGAZINE," NEWARK, N. J.—We have received the first number of a remarkably well-printed magazine with the title of *New Jersey*. It is published in good paper and handsome type, and compares in appearance most favorably with any of our old monthlies. As this is the first number, it would be unfair to deal critically with its articles. The best article is on "Dean Swift," by James W. Wall, of Burlington. We wish it every success in the future, and hope that the literary talent of the State will place it in the front rank of American periodicals.

WE HAVE received from J. P. Skelly & Co., No. 21 South Seventh street, several works for children, all of which are well written, and abound in that healthy style of literature which is suited to the young. The best of the recent publications is "The Cabin in the Brush," which is a thrilling story, well told, and with an excellent moral.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally; On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,800 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 0
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	13,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,600 00
7,150	143 Shares stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,268 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	2,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
196,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	196,900 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,230 75
	Cost, $1,039,552 05.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,627 20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,950 00
	Cash in Bank $811.102 28	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	1,540 00
		$1,407,321 85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 . $2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431 18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Filler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 3 18 4 12 3 12

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 2d MONTH, 22d, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, CHARLES F. COFFIN, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary, THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 1 26

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.

ACCUMULATION, $500,000

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story from office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23]
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.
A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $163,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000,

Of which amount not $8,000 remain unpaid at this date. $150,000 000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas Mackellar, John Supplee, John W. Claghorn, Silas Yerkes, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. S. Lawrence, Charles I. Dupont, Henry F. Keeney, Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice President.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 23 fmwm1

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANC

THE "BEAUX MONDES" OF PARIS AND LONDON.

From London Society.

It is now some months since one of the leading and most popular journals of the day directed the public attention to a very remarkable phase of society in Paris. It seems that a certain portion of the *beau monde* of that capital, impelled by an incredible impulse (whether for good or evil who can tell?) made advances to the *demi monde*, and both sought and obtained admission within the precincts of that society. It almost surpasses belief, that women of fair reputation, of good descent, and of high repute in the best Parisian society, should, for the sake of an idle curiosity, condescend to desire an acquaintance with the life, manners, and customs of a certain class of women whose position and circumstances denote the very reverse of purity and chastity, and who keep a kind of court which is attended by all the men of wealth and fashion between twenty and sixty. It is possible that the *beau monde* may have desired to solve the problem why there existed so great a disinclination for matrimony, and what those charms were which attracted so many from their homes and made them truants. They may have wished to reclaim some who had wandered from their allegiance, but it was a rash experiment, and one which nothing could justify. Their presence sanctioned that against which their whole life was, or ought to have been, a protest. They descended from their high position, and if they have sullied their own reputation they have no one to blame but themselves. If mere idle curiosity was their motive they were, of course, still more without excuse. We all know how fatal a gift curiosity is, and how much woe it has worked. Our common mother Eve was not proof against it, and we are sufferers. How could they hope to escape its penalties if they were bent upon indulging it at all risks? But there is a much graver question underlying this peculiar phase of Parisian society. Is it that in France there is a different code of morals to that which prevails wherever Christianity is taught? Is it that French morality and French decency are names without a meaning, and that Paris is more honeycombed with vice than any other city? Is it that the Court is less pure or the general tone of society more corrupt? Is it that home influences are unknown or depreciated? It is a remarkable fact, when taken in combination with the flourishing condition of the *demi-monde* and the recognized "status" it has in Paris, that a French family is proverbially small; so much so that the contrary is looked upon as quite exceptional, which a French lady of our acquaintance spoke of as being *comme les Anglais*.

It was not long after our attention had been drawn to the existing state of things, that we read an account of the magnificence of a house in Paris belonging to a lady whose ambition it was to eclipse all her rivals in *luxe*. In addition to the boundless expenditure which she lavished upon it, she ordered, it was said, four pictures of herself to be painted after a peculiar fashion, which shall be nameless. In one of them, which has been completed, she is represented as Cleopatra, as she rises up in her unveiled beauty before the "dull, cold-blooded Cæsar," into whose presence she had been introduced within the folds of a carpet. This speaks volumes, and needs no comment. If such *lionnes* are the rage of the fashionable and artistic world of Paris, we cannot be surprised that there should be any approximation to an *entente cordial* between the *beau monde* and the *demi monde*. We remember to have heard some years ago an Englishman, who had married a foreigner, declare that he would never allow his wife to have a French woman for her friend, as he believed there was scarcely one good one amongst them. This was a sweeping condemnation which we were not slow to protest, because we have ourselves known several who are examples of all that is good and pure. But after the revelations that have lately been made, we are inclined to fear that general society is not conspicuous for its morality.

Paris has reached a climax in what is generally called civilization that cannot be surpassed. She has adorned and beautified herself with a rapidity and splendor that are without a parallel. She is the most beautiful capital in the world—the queen of cities; she has put out of sight all that can offend the taste of the most refined critics; she has driven further and further back all the signs of poverty and labor which might offend the eye or suggest a thought inconsistent with the opulence and gayety with which it is her desire to impress her visitors; she is a very Sybarite of cities; but with all her magnificence of decoration, with all her lavish outlay and ever-changing caprice, which constitutes her the leader of fashion throughout Europe, she carries within herself the elements of her own ruin, which cannot be far distant. No society can last long which is so rotten at its core, where profligacy reigns, and all sense of propriety is at a discount.

The history of the world supplies abundant instances of cities which have reached a climax of refined splendor, and, being lifted up in their pride have overlooked virtue, and have been dashed to the ground, and have crumbled to ruin; nor need France go far to look for such an example. In the period before the great French Revolution society had become corrupt. They who ought to have been examples of virtue made use of their high and exalted position for the indulgence of their evil passions, and saw in it only opportunities for a vicious life. Even now men tremble at the recollection of the awful judgment that fell upon them, which has left that fair and beautiful country in a state of ferment from which there seems no repose, and which can only be kept under by the firm hand of a great military power which is ever ready to repress the first indication of the popular mind daring to think for itself.

We have said there is a deeper and graver question underlying the present aspect of society in Paris. May it not be that there is throughout society, in every part of the world, a general uprising against restrictions of all kinds? Freedom and liberty are the watchwords of all parties and all nations, and the separation between them and licentiousness and license is very narrow and quickly got over. Under their high-sounding names much wrong is done; spoliation and lawlessness shelter themselves there, and every one claims for himself the right to do what seems to him good in his own eyes. It is impossible to help seeing that there is a growing dislike to all authority, to everything which imposes a fetter upon the human will. Children are quick to throw off the restraints of parental authority; married people to live more separate lives; scholars to sit in judgment on their teachers; the congregations to dismiss their preachers; the clergy to set at nought their bishops; politicians to foment discord and rebellion when it suits their purpose to do so. The disposition to reduce the law of both Church and State down to the very minimum of its letter is one of the prevailing faults of the age. The first promptings of the human intellect of the present day is to dispute, step by step, every demand which is made upon it in the name of authority; and we believe it to be this temper which tends to the severance of those ties and the deprecation of those maxims which are the bond and safeguard of society.

There are certain usages and customs better known by the somewhat indefinite term of the *convenances* of society, which have become to some extent law, and have a prescriptive right to our respectful attention and consideration. Against these the mind of the nineteenth century rebels. Old customs and traditions are treated with the utmost contempt and set at naught, and in the manners of the rising generation there is expressed the most decided resistance to that delicacy of thought and consideration for others which formerly served to make men keep out of sight any infringement against good morals. It may be said that the motive was low—that it was a mere feeling of human respect, and, as such, of but little value; yet, even if so, it surely had the advantage over that most culpable disregard for appearances which leads to the public exhibition of vice. In the fact that men dare not associate publicly with vicious companions there lies a protest on the part of society in general against their evil doings; but the moment they cease to restrain their conduct within due limits, and unblushingly pursue their course, and society still tolerates them and winks at their effrontery, there is no longer any safeguard against its utter demoralization.

We owe a vast debt to those who have raised their voices in condemnation of the attitude of the *beau monde* towards the *demi monde* of Paris. We do not entertain the opinion held by some that it is better not to speak of these things, but simply to ignore them as if they did not exist; for if we have a serious malady, or a wound in any part of our bodies, we do not gain anything by pretending that we have it not; and we hold that it is, to say the least, unwise to shut our eyes to the fact that a revolution of an important character has taken place in society.

In public matters there is nothing wrong in pointing out a scandal where it exists. To ferret out a neighbor's faults, and to expose them to the public gaze, is an infringement of the law of charity. But that which is a blot in the intercourse of individuals with each other, chameleon-like, changes its hue altogether when it becomes a question of nation against nation. National customs, national tastes, national faults, are a safe mark for other nations to hit at pleasure. In the first place, what is national is more or less public property—there is no exposure of "secret faults;" and, in the second place, the principle of self-protection justifies it, because we may avert evil from ourselves by noting its existence and its ruinous consequences elsewhere. We may effect a kind of moral quarantine by which dangerous and polluting influences shall be kept at a distance. It becomes a duty to note and comment upon the signs of the times, and to take warning from every false step which others make. We may thereby arrest the progress of evil at home, and expose the snares and pitfalls which lie concealed beneath a specious exterior; only let us be sure of one thing—that we are equally clear-sighted as to our own defects.

"O wad some power the gittie gie us
To see ourse's as ithers see us;
It wad frae mony a blunder free us,
And foolish notion."

There is no fault into which we are more apt to fall than that of being keen to detect errors and shortcomings in others, and slow in discovering our own. As individuals we have no right to do so. But the law which is intended to seal the lips of those who are addicted to evil speaking has no such restrictive power where nations and the public good are concerned. It is said that, as a rule, no class of persons is so censorious as the highly moral. There is something, perhaps, in the unassailableness of virtue and morality which tempts the virtuous to throw stones; and we are disposed to think that it is the tendency of all nations, but especially of Englishmen, to hold the customs, traditions, and manners of all other countries cheap.

It is a matter of fact that, with all our national pride, we are, in many instances, the most servile copyists of the French, and it will be well for us to inquire whether the spirit of this century has not led us in the same direction as that which we so justly condemn in our neighbors. Are there any indications of a similar movement on this side of the Channel? Can we detect any signs and sounds of its advent among us? There is no wisdom in throwing dust in our own eyes; to be forewarned is to be forearmed, and we are inclined to think that there are sufficient grounds for apprehension.

Not many years ago it would have been considered to be the very acme of indecency and impudence for any of the thoughtless young men who abound, more or less, in every capital to recognize, or to appear even to notice in public, any of those fair "unfortunates" who lie in wait "to hunt souls." They would have been distressed beyond measure at the idea that their mothers or sisters should suspect, much more know, of their having formed any *liaison* so dangerous and disreputable. But such tenderness of conscience, such regard for the proprieties of life, scarcely remains. It is no uncommon thing for a young man to appear in the Park escorting a "celebrity" of this kind, and as he passes some lady of his acquaintance, to lift his hat in courteous recognition of her, as though there were nothing to be ashamed of in his companion. Nor is it rare for a popular character to appear at the Opera, exquisitely dressed, and with some pretense of modesty in her attire, in one of the most conspicuous boxes, surrounded by her admirers, whose relations witness their infatuation from the opposite tier. Nor is this all. The very names of these women have become so notorious that they are in the mouths of many of the fast young ladies of our *beau monde*. How they have come to such a knowledge let others tell; but they speak of them, of their "turn out," and their horsemanship, and note their dress and style, and can tell the "Skittles" ponies at a distance, and the precise hour at which she drives into the Park; how she wears her hat, the color of her horse and habit, and even go so far as to dress after her, taking their cue from her, as if they envied her her power of attraction. It is notorious that many of the changes which we have witnessed of late years in hats and petticoats have originated from celebrities of this kind, and we fear it is an indication of a disposition on the part of our *beau monde* to take a leaf out of the book of the *beau monde* of Paris. There was also a symptom of a like tendency in the strange freak which so engrossed all our fine ladies a few years ago, when nothing would satisfy them but 'a night at Cremorne.' They were possessed by a strange and most ill-advised curiosity to know something of its attractions, and to acquaint themselves with one of the popular haunts of the *demi monde*. It is true that our noble countrywomen shut out for the time its usual patronesses, and monopolized it to themselves, and that in this respect they did not go so deep into the mire as our foreign neighbors would have done, who would have preferred it un-Romfordized; but in other respects it exhibits the same tendency to overstep the barrier between them and their frail sisterhood, which we would earnestly implore them never to lower for any consideration. We think that, taking all things into account, the disposition which exists to trample out of sight all the finer lines which until lately regulated the social intercourse of the upper classes, and the very great license which is given to the tongue, by which the fine edge of modesty is blunted, we shall do well to look at home before we are so loud in our condemnation of others. Burns' lines to the 'unco' guid' are never out of season:—

"A' ye wha are sae guid yoursel,
Sae pious and sae holy;
Ye've nocht to do but mark and tell
Your neebours' faults and folly."

If we have as yet escaped the contamination which must, we fear, precede such an act as that by which the *beau monde* of Paris degraded itself, it is still an undoubted fact that we are not standing on such a pinnacle of superior sanctity and morality that we can reasonably congratulate ourselves that we are "not as other men."

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
This institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.

THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,
in comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.

UNPARALLELED OFFER.
We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either department.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.
Full Course, time unlimited.....$35
Telegraphing, three months.....40
Position Guaranteed.
Day and Evening Instruction.
2 21 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE.
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 20, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1200 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.
THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans April 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port April 27.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
4 1] Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United states Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $240 GOLD.

CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, April 20		
EDINBURGH	Wednesday, April 24		
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, April 27		
CITY OF CORK	Wednesday, May 1		
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, May 4		

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$4
To London	115	To London	82
To Paris	125	To Paris	92

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin $105; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $33 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
5 7

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
JAS. SCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 56 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 12 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Manufacturer of First-Class Carriages
ONLY.
NOS. 1009 AND 1011 CHESNUT STREET,
2 21 mw2m PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW SIX PER CENT.
STATE LOAN.
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
4 3 1m] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW SIX PER CENT.
STATE LOAN,
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—
ALEX. BENSON & CO.
JOHN E. FOX & CO.
CHARLES EMORY & CO.
FREDERICK STEER.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
GLENDENNING & DAVIS.
KURTZ & HOWARD.
BIOREN & CO.
EDWARD ROBINS & CO.
GEORGE J. BOYD.
BARKER, BROS. & CO.
KNIGHT & GRAFF.
ISAAC C. JONES, JR.
BULL & NORTH.
4 3 1m] S. HARVEY THOMAS.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA
6 PER CENT. LOAN
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
4 2 1m4p] NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN
For Sale, Without Commission,
BY
J. E. RIDGWAY
BANKER,
1m NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW 6 PER CENT. STATE LOAN,
FREE FROM ALL TAXATION,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, by
COCHRAN & GOWEN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
4 3 1m] NO. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW $23,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
For sale in amounts to suit purchasers.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
4 3 1m] NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN
FOR SALE.
NO COMMISSION CHARGED.
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
4 13 12t* NO. 110 SOUTH THIRD ST.

"THE NOVELTY."
THIS SPLENDID CLOTHES-WRINGER
HAS FOUR COG-WHEELS, two on each end, and is in reality the ONLY RELIABLE ONE ever made.
Don't buy before seeing this. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
S. MACFERRAN,
SOLE AGENT,
4 3 1mrp] NO. 731 CHESNUT STREET.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved ladies. [3 21 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU NEW YORK

NEW STATE LOAN
FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.
CONVERSIONS MADE OF
7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 11

7 3'10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
2 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE
Philadelphia and New York Boards of Broker
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED
DRAFTS ON NEW YORK
Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. [2 2 3m

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY.
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.
6 2rp]

AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE,
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.
Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
2 21 f NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS

Jos. T. Bailey,	William Ervien,	Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles,	B. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 30 No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested:—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.
1867.
Jan. 23, Mary Ann Anderson, Administratrix of CHARLES ANDERSON, deceased.
" 23, Eugene Linnard, Administrator of EUPHEMIA DUNHAM, deceased.
" 25, John M. Read, Administrator of A. HAMILTON THOMSON, deceased.
" 26, Hetty Hasiem, Administratrix of HEDWIG BRANDSTETTER, deceased.
" 26, E. A. S. Carson and William Windle, Executors of JOSEPH CARSON, deceased.
" 27, John L. Phillips, Executor of CARRY ANN CAMPBELL, deceased.
" 27, Menjan Dobbins, Executor of ZEBEDEE DOBBINS, deceased.
" 27, George W. Schlecht, Executor of JOHN M. SCHLECHT, deceased.
" 28, William Lynch, Administrator of MICHAEL F. CRILLY, deceased.
Mar. 1, John H. Curtis, Trustee of ELIZABETH FENNER, deceased.
" 1, Austin W. Wood, Administrator of ERASTUS WOOD, deceased.
" 4, George Stewardson, Executor (as filed by his Executor) of MARGARET C. MEADE, deceased.
" 4, George C. Napheys, Administrator of GEORGE H. NAPHEYS, deceased.
" 4, Thomas T. Hoopes and John Tolbert, Executors of JAMES POLLETT, deceased.
" 5, Stacy B. Barcroft, Executor of DANIEL BRAY, deceased.
" 6, James Guthrie, Executor of JOSEPH ACHUFF, deceased.
" 6, Elizabeth Brooke, et al., Executors of SAMUEL BROOKE, deceased.
" 6, Lydia H. Winslow, Administratrix of MARY L. WINSLOW, deceased.
" 8, James S. Redfield, Administrator of WILLIAM REDFIELD, deceased.
" 9, Samuel R. Erven and James P. Gregory, Executors of MICHAEL LARKIN, deceased.
" 11, William C. Randolph, Administrator of WILLIAM BURNS, deceased.
" 11, Caroline Eckstein, Executrix of JOHN KRAUSZ, deceased.
" 11, William A. and Anthony S. Ruffner, Executors of ANTHONY RUFFNER, deceased.
" 13, James Craig and Catharine Shoemaker, Administrators of N. KLINE SHOEMAKER deceased.
" 13, Thomas Williams, Jr., Administrator of BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, deceased.
" 13, Emma M. Wilson, Guardian of ELLA WILSON, late a minor.
" 14, Rosina Paravicini, Administratrix of JOHN PARAVICINI, deceased.
" 14, Peter Tanney, Administrator of ARTHUR TANNEY, deceased.
" 14, Anna R. Wilson, Administratrix of JOSEPH T. WILSON, deceased.
" 14, William Herd, Administrator of MARGARET WOOD, deceased.
" 14, Margaret Magee, Administrator of JAMES MAGEE, deceased.
" 15, Edward S. Campbell, Executor of PAULINA S. L. LIBE, deceased.
" 16, Benjamin Little, Administrator of CHRISTIAN BOLDE, deceased.
" 16, F. L. Sauerwein, Administrator of JACOB FRAUTH, deceased.
" 16, Sarah Paul, Administratrix of HARRIET WILSON, deceased.
" 18, Anna C. Duncan, et al., Executors of WILLIAM DUNCAN, deceased.
" 18, Patrick Kelly, Administrator of WILLIAM KELLY, deceased.
" 19, Catharine Schrack and Martin Boehler, Executors of CHRISTIAN SCHRACK, deceased.
" 19, George S. James, Administrator of RACHEL DENESENCE, deceased.
" 19, Joseph A. Collins, Administrator of THOMAS B. PIERCE, deceased.
" 19, Joseph Boat and William McMahon, Executors of JOHN McCLAIN, deceased.
" 19, Ann E. Putt, et al., Executors of FRANCIS PUTT, deceased.
" 19, Nicholas Grim, et al., Executors and Trustees of JOHN GRIM, deceased.
" 20, Gustav A. Suling, Administrator of JUSTUS VON BOYNEBURGK, deceased.
" 20, John A. Schulte, Administrator of CHRISTIAN GUTH, deceased.
" 20, John Williams, Administrator c. t. a. of ALBERT COFFIN, deceased.
" 20, John and David Sellers, Executors of MARY S. BUNTING, deceased.
" 20, Thomas Williams, Jr., Administrator of DAVID E. WILLIAMS, deceased.
" 21, John Colhoun, Administrator of HUGH COLHOUN, deceased.
" 21, Aubrey H. Smith, Administrator of WILLIAM B. GRIER, M. D., deceased.
" 22, David R. Perkenpine, Executor of MARGARET PERKENSPINE, deceased.
" 22, Thomas Cochran, Trustee of BARBARA NEILL, deceased.
" 22, Elizabeth Harley, Administratrix of WILLIAM HAZLEY, deceased.
" 22, Joseph Hodgson, Administrator c. t. a. of MATILDA B. HODGSON, deceased.
" 23, Henry W. Brenner, Executor of FREDERICK BRENNER, deceased.
" 23, Ada F. Wieman (late Campbell), Administratrix of WILLIAM S. CAMPBELL, deceased.
" 23, Peter C. Van Blunk, Executor of HANNAH NAPIER, deceased.
" 25, William M. David, et al., Trustees of JEANETTE S. WOODWARD, deceased.
" 25, Ann P. Woodward, Guardian of LEONIDAS S. WOODWARD, late a minor.
" 26, Charles Robbins, Executor of MARGARET YONKER, deceased.
" 26, Edward N. Wright and Joseph Austin Spencer, Executors of PETER ROVOUDT, deceased.
" 26, Hannah Walters, Executrix of JOHN KLOTZ, deceased.
" 28, A. W. Corgee, Administrator of JOHN MORRIS TAYLOR, deceased.
" 28, Humphrey Sullivan, Sr., and Ellen Robinson, Administrators of JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, deceased.
" 28, Maria Borzell, Executrix of GEORGE A. BORZELL, deceased.
" 28, Mary Ball, Administratrix of WILLIAM BALL, deceased.
" 28, Daniel and Isaac Epler, Executors of GEORGE B. EPLER, deceased.
" 28, Sophia Digman, Administratrix of JOHN DIGMAN, deceased.
" 28, Annie E. Stewart, Guardian of HENRY O. STEWART, minor child of JAMES A. STEWART, deceased.
" 28, W. Heyward Drayton, Executor and Trustee of PERCIVAL DRAYTON, deceased.
" 28, Emily Louderback, Administratrix of the Estate of MATTHIAS LOUDERBACK, deceased.
" 28, Ann M. Ducachet and Edward Shippen, Administrators of Rev. HENRY W. DUCACHET, deceased.
3 29 14t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of J. PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of CHARLES H. HUTCHINSON, JAMES H. HUTCHINSON, and PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON, Executors of the will of J. PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON, Esq., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 29, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 131 S. FIFTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
4 17 wfmst* CHAPMAN BIDDLE, Auditor.

NOTICE.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, of June Term, 1866. No. 84. In Divorce.
AMALIA VOELKER vs. PHILIPP VOELKER.
To Philipp Voelker, the above-named respondent—Sir—The depositions of witnesses for libellant in the above case will be taken before R. K. NICHOLS, Esq., the Examiner, appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, at the office of the subscriber No. 512 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M.
FRED. DITTMANN,
4 4 15t* Attorney for Libellant.

STEELE'S FAMOUS SHOW CARDS
No. 718 MARKET ST

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

$1·00 PLAID SILKS.
CHEAP PLAID SILKS.
CHEAP PLAIN SILKS.
CHEAP FANCY SILKS.
CHECKED SILKS, $1·00 AND $1·12.
BARGAINS IN MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS.
PLAIN SILKS, $1·25.
WIDE AND HEAVY BLACK SILKS FOR COATS, $2·50 PER YARD.

WHITE GOODS!

Fine White Brilliants, 25 cents.
Splendid Quality Brilliants, 28 and 31 cents.
Bargains in Nainsook Muslins.
Bargains in Piques.
Bargains in French Chintzes.
New Style Plaid Muslins.

DRESS GOODS!

GRANITE POPLINS FOR SUITS.
ALEXANDRES FOR SUITS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GREY GOODS
LIGHT ALPACAS, ALL NEW SHADES.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR

5000 Yards---100 Different Styles.

Cloths, New Styles, $1·25.
Very Handsome Cloths, $1·50.
Double Width Cloths, $1·75.
All New Materials for Sackings constantly in Stock.

Cassimeres for Business Suits,
Cassimeres for Boys' Suits.
All-wool Cassimeres, 75 cents.
Fine Cassimeres for Men's Wear, $1·25.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS.

Plain Linens for Boys.
Fancy Linens for Boys.
Plaid and Stripe Linens.
White Linen Drills.
White Linen Ducks.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 fmwrp PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

One lot of Plaid Silk Poplins, $1·20 a yard.
Fine Quality French Percales.
All-wool Delaines, choice shades.
Melange Poplins, very cheap.
Black All-wool Delaines and Black Alpaca.
Gros Grain Black Silks, cheap.
Plaid and Stripe Scotch Ginghams.
Black and White Balmoral Skirts.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Just opened, a large lot of Plaid Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
White Piques, 50, 60, 62½, 65, 75, 80c., and $1.
Buff Piques, 75 cents per yard.
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsook, Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, and White Tarletans.
A new lot of Figured Swiss Mulls, very cheap.
White Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.
Colored Alhambra Quilts.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Apron Bird-Eye and Nursery Diapers
Linen Huckaback, by the yard.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Best makes Shirting, Pillow-case, and Sheeting Muslins.
Just opened, a large lot of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Buff, White, and Colored Berlin Gloves.
Children's Buff, White and Colored Gloves.
Ladies' English Silk Gloves.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Cloths suitable for Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques.
A cheap lot of all-wool Cassimeres.
Ladies' and Children's Hoop Skirts. 10 22

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

One case double width all wool Delaines, choice colors, best goods yet offered, 68c. a yard.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 70, 85c., etc.
Yard wide Spring Chintzes, 25c.
Plain and Figured Percales, Mourning Chintzes, etc.
Spring Delaines, Plaid Poil de Chevres, etc.

DOMESTICS

at reduced prices.
2000 yards Bleached Muslin at 12½c., worth 18c. by the case.
Bleached Sheeting, 2¼ yards wide, 50c.
Pillow-case Muslin, 1¼ yard wide, 25c.
Real Water Twist Bleached Muslin, 20c.
Best makes of Bleached Muslins.
One bale of good Russia Crash, 12c.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, reduced prices
Best 50c. all wool Flannel in city.
Yard wide Domet Flannel, 37½c.
Meltons, for boys' wear, 68c.
Spring Balmorals, $1·25.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Marseilles Quilts, from auction, bargains.
Large Plaid Nainsooks, 50, 55, 60, and 65c.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½c., etc.
Fine Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Plain and Striped Nainsooks, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Rhirred Muslins, White Marseilles, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 50, 87½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13c.
50 doz. Misses' Linen Hdkfs., 10c.
Butcher Linen, 40 inches wide, 56 and 62½c.
Gents' Spring and Summer Underwear.
Gents' Neck-ties, Suspenders Hdkfs., etc.
Hosiery at reduced prices.
Ladies' Spring Gloves, 20c. up.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
G. F. Velvet Ribbons, all widths.
3000 Linen Fans, at all prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

3 29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

AT THORNLEY'S!!!

NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS
WHITE GOODS.
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN.

IN FACT,

THORNLEY'S,

S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and always a large Stock to select from.

"ONE PRICE CASH STORE."

THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.

Established in 1853. [3 18 4mSp

RE-OPENING OF MYERS'

"New Mourning Store."

This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of

MOURNING MILLINERY,

Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.

NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,

"GIRARD ROW."

A. MYERS,

3 22 fmw2m Lately of New York

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Invites attention to his Elegant Stock of

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

LONG AND SQUARE,

This Season's Importation. At moderate prices. Together with a choice selected stock of Silks, Shawls, and Dress Goods, which will be sold CHEAP. [4 18 3m

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS.
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

4 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. KID GLOVES. GIRARD ROW.

"ANGELE."

This Glove being cut by the

SYSTEME JOSEPHINE,

WITHOUT SEAM ON SIDE, renders it the best fitting Glove imported.

The extensive sale of it by First-Class Retailers in New York, in competition with other makes, is a guarantee of its quality.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·60. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·90. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE, [2 19 6m

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.

Novelties Opening Daily
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 4 6 1m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,	HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.	

Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31 mwirp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·00 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 414 WASHINGTON Avenue. 1 14

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street,

OPEN DAILY

NEW STYLES FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.

NOVELTIES IN

FRENCH FLOWERS,
MARIBEAU FLOWERS,
BRONZE FLOWERS,
BONNET FRAMES,
SILKS, RIBBONS, CRAPES,
ORNAMENTS, FRINGES, ETC.,
STRAW BONNETS,
ENGLISH HATS,
MOURNING BONNETS.

WOOD & CARY,

3 25 2m] NO. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

107 EIGHTH STREET 107

RIBBON STORE,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.

JULIUS SICHEL

Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest shapes and styles.

RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities and shades.

French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.

Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.

The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.

Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.

The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times.

JULIUS SICHEL,

NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

P. S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

WM. H. HORSTMAN & SONS

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

ZEPHYR WORSTED,
NOTIONS, AND SMALL WARES

Also opened lately,

A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,

And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION of COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.

Special inducements offered in prices. [4 1 mwf5p2m

AMBER, PEARL.

CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT

RAPSON'S

4 9 1m5p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of

FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES
STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.
PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.

All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.

Please give us a call.

Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.

3 29 1m WEYL & ROSENHEIM, No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18]

M. E. MASON & CO., AT THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 1216 CHESNUT Street,

Will open, April 10 and 11, latest styles of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, HATS, AND DRESS CAPS.

Would call special attention to their ENGLISH HATS. 4 9 12t

THE CHINCARORA

ANTI-NERVOUS

SMOKING TOBACCO!

The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.

Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.

A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.

The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *nicotin*.

We invite every lover of the [illegible] to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unqualified pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere at $1 per lb.

EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,

Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of

Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,

MAIN DEPOT. [3 18 mwf5m4p

NO. 197 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

CARPETINGS.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWELLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

All Widths and Styles.

M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

CARPETINGS!

300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns

OF

ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

Just arrived from Europe, and now in Store.

Also, a complete assortment of

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN,
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

3 12 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

JUST LANDED

ENGLISH CARPETINGS

VELVETS,

BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY,

INGRAINS.

Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS
MATTINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. R. WHITE,

No. 13 North SECOND Street.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

4 5 1m First Carpet Store above Market.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

GEORGE W. HILL

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,

No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers. 2 13 wfm3m

STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.

The best CARPET CLEANER in use.

All orders promptly attended to.

4 8 1m*4p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW BLINDS

AND

SHADES.

Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwf2mrp

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.

For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 2m8p] NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

April 22, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons. [4 16 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

April 23, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, 1200 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [4 17 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash;

On Thursday Morning,

April 25, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons, to which we invite the attention of dealers.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on the morning of sale. [4 19 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, April 23.

At 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

BROAD STREET, No. 1248, above Girard avenue, Elegant Brownstone Residence. Immediate possession.

SPRUCE STREET, No. 1739, Modern Residence.

SIXTH STREET, No. 606, above Green, Modern Residence.

SIXTH STREET, No. 315, above Vine, Modern Residence.

ARCH STREET, No. 1102, Valuable Residence.

EIGHTH STREET, No. 323, Desirable Residence.

EIGHTH STREET, Nos. 104 and 106 S. Eighth, Valuable Stores.

ARCH AND ELEVENTH STREETS, S. W. corner, Store and Dwelling.

ARCH STREET, No. 139, Business Location.

BROWN STREET, No. 1108, Desirable Dwelling.

DELAWARE AVENUE, No. 350, south of Callowhill Warehouse, Wharf, and large Lot.

FEDERAL STREET, No. 528, Genteel Dwelling.

CAMAC STREET, No. 911, Brick Dwelling.

FILBERT STREET, No. 1822, Business Property.

SHAMOKIN STREET, Nos. 2205 and 2207, Ten Stone Dwellings.

VINE STREET, Nos. 1131, 1133, 1135, and 1137, Brick Dwellings and large Lot.

THIRD STREET, No. 612, south of Coates, seven Dwellings.

MASTER AND HOWARD STREETS, N. E. corner, Store and Dwelling.

HERMITAGE STREET, Nos. 603, 605, and 607, six Dwellings.

FRANKFORD ROAD AND THOMPSON STS., N. E. corner, Store and Dwelling.

THOMPSON STREET, Nos. 1025, 1031, 1027, and 1023, four Brick Dwellings.

MERVINE STREET, Nos. 1829, 1830, 1841, and 1808, four Brick Dwellings.

SIXTEENTH STREET, Building Lot.

SPRING HOUSE AND BLUE BELL ROADS, elegant Country Seat, known as "Blytheward."

MAIN STREET AND WISSAHICKON AVENUE, N. W. corner, Country Residence.

ELEVEN MILE LANE, Elegant Residence, ninety-one acres. [4 19 3t

Full particulars in handbills at the auction rooms.

PUBLIC SALE.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

LARGE AND VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, 200 ACRES, CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND on a road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore, two miles from Rising Sun Station on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

On TUESDAY, April 30, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that large and valuable Farm and Country Seat, known as the "Sharon Farm," 200 acres, Cecil county, Maryland, situate on a road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore, two miles from Rising Sun Station, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

The neighborhood is desirable, convenient to churches, schools, mill, stores, etc.

The Tenant House is occupied by a good farmer, capable of conducting the farm and is willing to stay if desired by a purchaser.

May be examined on application to the owner and occupant, Mr. Jacob Haines.

Terms—$4000 may remain on mortgage.

Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March, 1867 4 19 20 23 27

REAL ESTATE.
THOMAS & SONS' SALE.

Very elegant Four-story Brown Stone Residence, No. 1248 N. BROAD Street, above Girard avenue, 25 feet front, 160 feet deep to Carlisle street.

On Tuesday, April 23,

At 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that very elegant three story brown stone message (French roof), with three-story press brick back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Broad street, south of Thompson street, No. 1248; containing in front on Broad street 25 feet, and extending in depth 160 feet to Carlisle street. It is finished with all the modern conveniences.

Clear of all incumbrance.

Terms—$15,000 may remain on mortgage.

Immediate possession. May be examined on application to the Auctioneer.

Full particulars at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
411 12 15 19 20 3t] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Executors' Sale, No. 245 S. Eighteenth street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, FIVE ELEGANT MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTE, RICH CUT GLASSWARE, FINE CHINA, FINE PLATED WARE, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

22d instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 245 South Eighteenth street (East Rittenhouse Square), by order of Executors to estate of Paul Salomon, deceased, the entire Furniture. [4 17 3t

TO TANNERS AND OTHERS,
Sale No. 1608 Cadwalader street.

LARGE REVOLVING TUB, BARK MILL TAN VATS, COUNTERS, LARGE TABLES, SPLITTING MACHINE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

23d inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1608 Cadwalader street, above Oxford, by catalogue, the entire machinery of a tannery. 4 17 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer,

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 22, will include—
NORTH BROAD STREET.—Handsome brick residence, with brown-stone dressings and Mansard roof, and extra conveniences, No. 1331 North Broad street.
ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of Christian Stikel, deceased.—Two-story brick dwelling, S. W. corner Twenty-third and Jefferson streets.
Same Estate.—Two-story brick dwelling, N. W. corner Twenty-third and Wright streets.
Handsome brick residence, with 20 feet side yard, No. 1221 Race street. Lot 40x100 feet to a 20 feet street.
Two two-story brick dwellings, Nos. 232 and 234 Spruce street.
WEST SPRUCE STREET.—Handsome brick residence, with brown-stone dressings and Mansard roof, No. 2118 Spruce street.
Two three-story brick dwellings, No. 802 South Fourth street, through to Waccacoe street.
Three-story brick residence, No. 514 Pine street.
VINE STREET.—Lot 36x125 feet, through to Pearl street, with brick building and office, Nos. 1707 and 1709 Vine street.
CHESNUT HILL—Handsome modern residence, corner Summit street and Prospect avenue.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT street, above Eleventh Street.

LARGE SALE OF SHEFFIELD SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, ETC.

We have just received a large consignment of Joseph Deakin & Son's Sheffield Plated Ware and Table Cutlery, which will be offered at public sales

On Monday and Tuesday Mornings,

At 10 o'clock, comprising a very fine assortment of silver-plated ware and table cutlery, tea and coffee sets, six pieces, with kettles and stands to match; salvers, cake and card baskets, dinner and breakfast castors, in new styles; syrup pitchers, teapot stands, entree dishes, with movable handles; dish covers, soup and oyster tureens, biscuit caddies, toast racks, flower vases, with various colored glass; egg stands, ice pitchers, wine and pickle sets, butter and preserve dishes, nut crackers, knife rests, napkin rings, etc.

Also cases of cutlery, containing full sets of dinner and dessert, fish carvers, in morocco cases; spoons and forks, in plain, rings and beaded patterns.

Also, a very large assortment of ivory-balanced table and tea knives, with game and guard carvers to match.

Full particulars in catalogues. [4 19 3t

SALE OF DIAMOND JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

At 11 o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold a collection of elegant diamond jewelry, fine gold and silver watches, gold, pearl, coral, and other jewelry, being part of a stock of a jeweller retiring from business. [4 19 4t

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS BY EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.
On Wednesday Evening,

At 8 o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of over one hundred Oil Paintings, by American and European artists.

Catalogues will be ready on Monday, when the paintings will be open for exhibition. [4 19 4t

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

April 22, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a desirable assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of buyers is called. [4 18 3t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

CARD.—We will shortly hold a large special sale of elegant French Bronze Groups and Figures, Twenty-one Day Clocks, Alabaster Vases and Ornaments, French China Vases, etc. etc., all the importation of Messrs. Vitt Brothers (late Vito Vitt & Sons). Particulars in future advertisements.

4 15 tf B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

A. S. ROBINSON'S

FIRST LARGE SALE OF MANTEL, BIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS,

Of the finest quality of Thick White French Plate Glass, splendidly framed in variety of styles, will take place at the Gallery of B. SCOTT, Jr., No. 1020 CHESNUT Street,

On Thursday Morning,

April 25, at 10 o'clock.

The goods will be ready for examination on Monday, April 22, 88 above. [4 18 6t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21tf

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

JUST OPENED,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

OF

NOVELTIES

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

SPRING UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
ETC. ETC.,

1 22 rp] AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight.)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
UNDERCLOTHING.

3 26 fmw6m

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

3 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

We have now the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

FOR BOYS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

A large assortment of

Fancy Coatings and Cassimeres

FOR GENTLEMEN TO ORDER FROM

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,

TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

3 30 smwlmrp ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

C. SOMERS & SON,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street,

Call the attention of the public to their Stock of

FINE CLOTHING.

Also, to the large assortment of NEW STYLE PIECE GOODS for Spring Wear.

Our Measure Department is so organized that gentlemen can feel every confidence that the garments obtained will be made in the best manner and latest style.

4 6 fmwlm] C. SOMERS & SON.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to

NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

(Lately occupied by E. M. Needles), where they are now opening an elegant assortment of goods for BOYS, GIRLS, INFANTS, and MISSES, in the latest Paris and London styles. The public is invited to call and examine 3 26 2w

SPRING AND SUMMER

OPENING,

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1867,

AT

MRS. E. KEYSER'S

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

4 15 6trp] NO. 1237 CHESNUT STREET.